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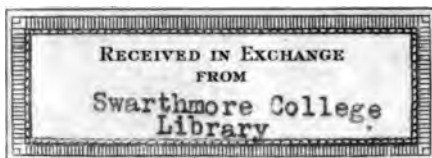
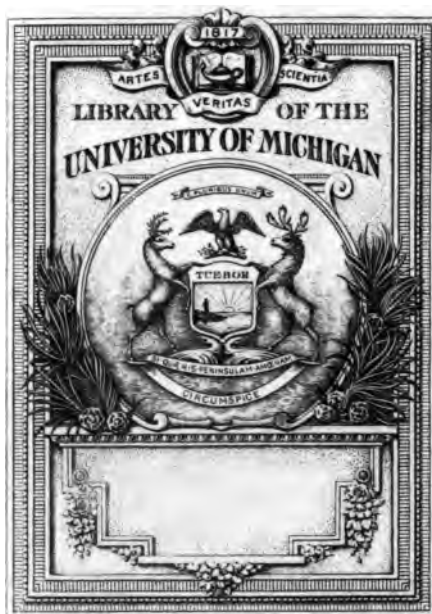
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*Ann. rept. of J. M. ...*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES

FOR

THE YEAR 1884.

U.S.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1884.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL  
FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

DECEMBER 4, 1884.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, December 1, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year 1884.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



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REPORT  
OF  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

-8664-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1884.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

The following report is respectfully submitted of the business of the Department of Justice during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, together with statistics of crime against the United States, and a statement of the appropriations under the control of the Attorney-General, and such other matters as are embraced in sections 384 and 385 of the Revised Statutes.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The condition of the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States at the close of the last term (October term, 1883), when compared with its condition at the close of the term next preceding, exhibits a decrease of 26 cases in the number left undisposed of on the two dockets, the appellate and the original.

At the close of the October term, 1882, there remained undisposed of on the appellate docket 868 cases and on the original docket 6. The number of cases docketed at the October term, 1883, was 439, of which 427 were on the appellate and 12 on the original docket, making the total number of cases on the docket at that term 1,313, of which 1,295 were on the appellate and 18 on the original docket. Of this number 848 were not disposed of, and of these 845 were on the appellate and 3 on the original docket.

The number of cases actually brought under consideration was 312, of which 207 were argued orally and 105 submitted on printed arguments.

Of the 450 cases on the appellate docket disposed of, 193 were affirmed, 102 reversed, 49 dismissed, 79 settled and dismissed by the parties, 23 docketed and dismissed under the 9th rule, and in 4 cases questions certified to the court were answered.



The number of cases decided at this term in which the United States were concerned was 48, of which 22 were decided in favor of and 21 against the United States, and in 5 criminal cases questions certified were answered.

Of those in which the United States appealed 17 were affirmed and 10 reversed. Thirteen of the cases were appeals from the Court of Claims, in 10 of which judgment was affirmed and in 3 reversed. Besides the cases in which the United States were concerned that were decided there were 20 others which were dismissed by the court, and of these 10 were dismissed at the instance of the United States and 10 at the instance of the other side.

Thus the total number of cases disposed of at the October term, 1883, in which the United States were interested is 68.

The above does not include 4 cases on the original docket in which the United States were interested, and 3 cases on the appellate docket from the Court of Claims in which the District of Columbia was a party.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS.

Since the last report 365 suits, claiming upwards of \$7,900,000 have been brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court, and the total number of such cases pending is 1,533, claiming upwards of \$38,000,000.

Under the act of March 3, 1883, Ch. 116, committees of the Senate have transmitted to the court 22 claims, and committees of the House of Representatives 317 claims, amounting in the aggregate to about \$4,000,000.

Under the same act there have been 18 claims transmitted by heads of Executive Departments, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$3,500,000.

The following is a summary of the business of the last term:

#### CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

There were brought to trial 94 suits, claiming \$823,609.47. In 28 of these, claiming \$100,907.57, judgment was for defendants, and in 66 suits, claiming \$722,701.90, judgment was for claimants for \$221,678.68.

One hundred and eighty-four suits, claiming \$3,394,975.70, were dismissed under the rules, on motion, for want of jurisdiction, or prosecution, or by consent.

In six cases judgment was recovered on counter-claim in favor of the United States, for \$29,002.11.

#### CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Of these, 34 suits, claiming \$752,386.79, were brought to trial. In 12 of them, claiming \$393,203.71, judgment was for defendant. In 22 suits, claiming \$359,183.08, judgment was for claimants for \$75,467.50.

Ninety-two suits, claiming \$1,457,974.34, were dismissed under the rules, or by consent.

In two cases judgments were recovered on counter-claims, in favor of the District for \$7,197.95.

It is expected that all remaining suits against the District will be finally disposed of during the next term.

Whole number of cases disposed of by judgment.....	409
Amount claimed in them .....	\$6,428,946 30
For defendants, 316 cases, claiming.....	5,347,061 32
For claimants, 93 cases, claiming .....	1,081,884 98
Amount recovered by claimants therein.....	297,146 16
Amount recovered by defendants on counter-claim .....	36,200 06

#### REPORTS UNDER ACT MARCH 3, 1883.

To committees of Congress (no jurisdiction).....	3
To heads of Departments .....	8
In favor of four claims aggregating.....	\$2,727 44
Against four claims aggregating.....	1,830,244 35

The tabular statement of United States suits presented with previous reports is annexed with additions to date (Exhibit E).

#### EXHIBITS.

Exhibit A is a statement of the civil suits to which the United States was a party, terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and of such suits pending in said courts July 1, 1884, as reported by the district attorneys. During the last fiscal year 1,548 civil suits were terminated. In 643 of these judgments were for the United States, in 116 for the defendants, and 759 were either *vol. pros.*, dismissed, or discontinued; 12 were appealed from the district to the circuit court, and 18 from the circuit to the Supreme Court. Many of the civil suits reported *vol. pros.*, dismissed, or discontinued were settled by authority of the Treasury Department, and discontinued under its direction. There were pending, July, 6, 152 civil suits to which the United States was a party.

Exhibit B is a statement of the criminal prosecutions terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the last fiscal year and of such prosecutions pending July 1, 1884. There were terminated during the last year 12,542 criminal prosecutions; 491 of these were prosecutions under the custom laws, in which there were 230 convictions, 43 acquittals, and 218 were entered *vol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 5,026 under the internal-revenue laws, in which there were 2,974 convictions, 633 acquittals, and 1,419 were entered *vol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 758 under post-office laws, in which there were 375 convictions, 72 acquittals, and 311 entered *vol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 190 under the election laws, in which there were 26 convictions, 23 acquittals, and 141 entered *vol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 23 under civil-rights acts, in which there were 3 acquittals, and 20 entered *vol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 5 under the naturali-

zation laws, all of which were convictions; 682 under the intercourse acts, in which there were 478 convictions, 81 acquittals, and 123 entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 260 under the pension laws, in which there were 173 convictions, 47 acquittals, and 40 entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 38 for embezzlement, in which there were 12 convictions, 11 acquittals, and 22 entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 5,069 miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 3,235 convictions, 1,038 acquittals, 796 entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed.

In many of the prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed a compromise and settlement was made in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department.

There were pending 5,437 criminal prosecutions, viz: 148 for violation of customs laws, 2,285 for violation of internal revenue laws, 399 for violation of post-office laws; 118 for violation of election laws, 7 for naturalization laws, 87 under intercourse laws, 244 under pension laws, 47 embezzlement, 2,102 miscellaneous prosecutions.

Exhibit C shows the amount from civil suits to which the United States was a party and from criminal prosecutions in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the last fiscal year.

The aggregate amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits during the last year was \$845,377.31, and the amount actually collected on these judgments was \$196,622.03, while \$82,181.97 was obtained during the year on judgments rendered in former years for the United States and \$155,813.91 was otherwise realized in civil suits.

The aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions was \$345,377.30, and the amount of these fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected during the year was \$82,717.90, while \$8,695.14 was realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in former years.

Exhibit D is a statement of civil suits to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the last fiscal year; and of such suits pending July 1, 1884, 11,700 were commenced during the year, of which 2,378 were cases in admiralty and 9,322 were other miscellaneous suits; 8,738 were terminated last year, of which 1,626 were cases in admiralty and 7,112 were other miscellaneous suits.

Judgments for plaintiffs in these cases were as follows: 775 in admiralty, amounting to \$749,980.57; 3,706 in other suits, amounting to \$24,504,215.23.

Judgments for defendants were 342 in admiralty, amounting to \$55,012.49, and 1,755 in other suits, amounting to \$899,085.59; 509 in admiralty were either dismissed or discontinued, as were also 1,651 other suits; 30,372 civil suits to which the United States was not a party were

pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States July 1, 1884, viz, 3,989 in admiralty, and 26,383 other miscellaneous suits.

Exhibit E is a tabular statement of causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the Court of Claims.

Exhibit F is a general statement of all appropriations placed under the Department of Justice which were available, and those from which payments were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Exhibit G is a statement showing items, amounts, cause of expenditure, and persons paid from the contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Exhibit H is the report of the librarian, showing the needs and condition of the library, and the receipt and distribution of the Statutes of the United States and reports of the Supreme Court.

Exhibit J is the report of the Architect of the Capitol, of the improvement and repairs to the court-house in the city of Washington during the last fiscal year.

Exhibit K is a statement of the court expenses incurred in the fiscal years 1880, 1881, and 1882, and paid in the fiscal year 1884.

Exhibit L is a statement of the court expenses incurred in the fiscal year 1883, and paid in the fiscal year 1884.

Exhibit M is a statement of the court expenses incurred and paid in the fiscal year 1884, viz:

To United States marshals .....	\$601, 432 67
Attorneys .....	311, 242 49
Clerks .....	127, 207 12
Jurors .....	456, 690 00
Witnesses .....	609, 599 65
Commissioners .....	92, 049 06
Prisoners .....	232, 255 69
Rents .....	37, 149 20
Miscellaneous expenses .....	294, 605 48
Amounting to .....	2, 762, 234 36

Exhibit N *a* is a statement of payments in the fiscal year 1884 out of specific appropriations for court expenses for 1879 and prior years.

Exhibit N *b* is a statement of expenses paid during the fiscal year 1884 out of appropriation for payment of special deputy marshals at Congressional elections in 1881 and prior years.

Exhibit N *c* is a statement of payments made during the fiscal year 1884 to supervisors at Congressional elections in November, 1882.

Exhibit O shows the number of assistant attorneys, regular and special, and the compensation paid to each, as required by sections 385 and 195 of the Revised Statutes.

Exhibit P is the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, showing the amount, character, and results of the litigations under his direction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Exhibit Q is a letter from Thomas Boles, United States marshal for

the western district of Arkansas, giving a detailed description of the jail at Fort Smith.

Exhibit R is the annual report of the president of the board of trustees of the Reform School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Exhibit S is the annual report of the warden of the United States jail in the District of Columbia.

Exhibit T is a copy of a letter from E. A. Ireland, United States marshal for the Territory of Utah, concerning the penitentiary in that Territory.

Exhibit U is a copy of letters from John Schuyler Crosby, governor, and A. C. Botkin, marshal, of Montana, concerning the penitentiary in that Territory.

Exhibit V is a letter from the First Comptroller relative to the adjustment of emolument accounts of judicial officers.

Exhibit W is a report of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

#### EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The expenses of the courts, when finally ascertained for a fiscal year, usually reach \$3,000,000. It is not prudent to suppose that they will fall below this sum in any year. The character of the expenses changes somewhat year after year, but the gross amount remains nearly the same. The appropriation for these expenses in subdivisions, according to the character of the expense, is of much value to the Department, especially in making advances to marshals. Each subdivision stands for itself alone, and is not available for any other appropriation. This fact makes the gross sum for all the appropriations larger than when one appropriation is made for all the expenses. It is a necessary consequence of the subdivision, although such subdivision serves to check the general expenses.

An increase of court expenses must be expected from the creation of new judicial districts, which are frequently established by Congress. The sum asked for does not exceed the usual annual appropriations and the subsequent deficiencies made necessary by limited appropriations.

The provisions of the bill, chapter 436, approved August 7, 1880, for service of process, &c., applicable to the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona might justly be extended to the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, and Utah. It is respectfully submitted that in Territories where the expenses of service are greater than the legal fees, the fees of the marshals should be doubled, since other Territories now have that privilege.

#### WITNESSES.

I repeat my former suggestion respecting witnesses for an accused person unable to pay such witnesses as he may need, as follows:

Section 778, Revised Statutes, gives to persons indicted in the courts of the United States an advantage, which few, if any, of the States confer. If any person so in-

dicted makes affidavit setting forth that there are witnesses material to his defense, that he cannot safely go to trial without them, what he expects to prove by each of them, &c., and that sufficient means are not at his disposal to enable him to pay the expenses of such witnesses, the courts or any judge thereof in vacation may order such witnesses, if found within the limits of the district in which the court is held, or within one hundred miles of the place of trial, to be subpoenaed. In such case the costs incurred by the service of process and fees of witnesses are paid in the same manner as similar costs and fees are paid when witnesses are subpoenaed in behalf of the United States. By this means large numbers of witnesses are often summoned on behalf of defendants whose presence is not necessary to a fair trial of the case. This privilege is one which entails a heavy expense upon the Government. It should be thoroughly guarded, and no witnesses should be allowed to be summoned merely for the purpose of attesting or attacking the credibility of other witnesses, which is one of the most frequent modes of multiplying such witnesses. I recommend that the number which the United States shall be required to summon and pay for any defendant shall not exceed four witnesses (except in capital cases), unless their materiality and importance are first approved and certified to by the district attorney for the district in which the examination is had, and such taxation shall be subject to revision, as in other cases.

#### FEEES OF WITNESSES AND JURORS IN TERRITORIES.

The acts of February 26, 1853 (10 Statutes at Large, page 167), and May 1, 1876 (19 Statutes at Large, page 41, section 848, Revised Statutes United States), provide that witnesses of the United States shall receive for attendance in court or before any officer pursuant to law, \$1.50 per day and 5 cents a mile for going from his place of residence to the place of trial or hearing, and 5 cents a mile for returning.

In the districts of California, Oregon, Nevada, and all the Territories the actual cost of subsistence is from \$2 to \$4 per day, and the cost of transportation from 5 to 20 cents per mile. When it is considered that the places of holding court in the districts mentioned are at great distances apart, often 200 or 300 miles, and that the necessary mode of travel is by stage, it will be seen that a citizen serves in the capacity of a United States witness at a great pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience. It is believed that this inadequate compensation causes many of the suits and prosecutions on behalf of the Government to fail because of the ill-will of the witnesses. Witnesses frequently avoid a summons, thus defeating justice, or, if served, decline to obey, in order to compel the marshal to arrest them under a bench warrant, preferring to be taken to court as prisoners at the Government's expense rather than to pay their own expenses without any hope of being reimbursed.

Under the act of June 30, 1879 (21 Statutes at Large, page 43), jurors receive a per diem of \$2, and under the act of July 15, 1870 (section 852, Revised Statutes of the United States), 5 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled from their residence, going and returning from said court by the shortest practicable route.

The actual expenses of jurors are the same as those of witnesses in the districts mentioned, and there can be no doubt that the interests

of the Government are injured and great injustice done citizens called upon to serve in either of these capacities by the insufficiency of the compensation allowed under the present law.

It is therefore recommended that some additional legislation be enacted to relieve the people of the hardships now necessarily inflicted upon them by the administration of justice in the United States courts. It would seem that the most equitable provision that could be made would be a law providing that witnesses and jurors in the districts of California, Oregon, Nevada, and all of the Territories be paid their actual expenses in going to, while in attendance upon court, and returning to their places of residence, in lieu of the mileage and per diem now allowed by law. The justice and propriety of such a provision of law has already been recognized by Congress, as will be seen by reference to the last clause of section 829, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that United States marshals may charge the actual expense of executing process in any case where the fees provided by law do not cover their disbursements, and by the act of June 16, 1880, which provides that witnesses and jurors in the courts of the United States in Colorado shall be entitled to receive 15 cents for each mile actually traveled in going to or returning from said courts.


At the last Congress several letters from judges and other court officers, urging the necessity for action upon this matter, were referred by this Department to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

In the bill approved August 7, 1882, the maximum annual compensation of the district attorneys for the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona is limited to \$3,500. Unless peculiar reasons exist for such limitation in their cases which are unknown to this Department, their maximum should equitably be the same as that fixed for all other district attorneys, namely, \$6,000.

#### TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Under the provision of existing laws there are appointed in each of the Territories (except Dakota) one chief justice and two associate justices. Much complaint is made by the bar and citizens having business before Territorial courts that the same judge who presides at the trials in the district courts also sits in the supreme court when his decisions are reviewed. The justice of these complaints is so apparent that comment is unnecessary. The matter is therefore submitted for your consideration. Since it is essential that the supreme court of each Territory should be composed of an uneven number of judges, the public interest requires that a fourth judge should be appointed in each of the Territories if the judge sitting below is not to sit in review of his cases.



Moreover, the business in each of the Territories is sufficient to justify the appointment of another judge, making four instead of three. There is, therefore, no reason why Congress should not grant the citizens of the several Territories the relief they ask in this respect.

#### CLERKS OF COURTS.

It is respectfully recommended that the maximum compensation of all clerks in the United States courts be uniform. Whatever reasons might once have existed for allowing greater maximum compensation to a few do not now, it is believed, hold good. Reference is made to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States in California. The maximum compensation of each of these clerks is \$7,000 per annum. The maximum compensation for clerks of corresponding courts in other States throughout the country is \$3,500. There appears to be no good reason for this discrimination in favor of the clerks of California. They are now allowed to receive double the maximum compensation of the clerks in other districts.

#### RECORDS OF CLERK'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

On February 2, 1880, the clerk of the district court at Springfield, Ill., died. After his death it was ascertained that the records of the court were incomplete, not having been entered for several years. The administrator of the clerk's estate proposed, if permission could be had from the local court, to employ competent clerks to make the necessary entries. I have not considered it wise to allow unofficial persons to undertake a work of this importance, and as there are no funds at my disposal to meet an emergency of this character, I recommend that Congress make a suitable appropriation for making the necessary records under the direction of the Attorney-General.

#### RESPECTING FUNDS PAID INTO COURT.

The act of March 24, 1871 (chap. 11, p. 1, 17 United States Statutes at Large), entitled "An act relating to moneys paid in the courts of the United States," passed for the better security of moneys deposited in the courts of the United States, directs that they may be deposited to the credit of the judge of the court, subject to his draft. It has been found that this is not an adequate security for the funds. The judge of the court is empowered to appoint his clerk. The statute makes the clerk keep a record of amounts deposited and amounts withdrawn, and to report the same at the opening of each term of court to the judge. Should it happen that moneys deposited in the name of the United States are withdrawn by the clerk under a general authority of the judge and misappropriated, and the clerk be irresponsible financially or beyond the reach of the process of court, there seems to be no remedy except against the judge. It is suggested that this defect may be cured



by proper legislation: by making the court or its fiduciary agent give bond to the United States in a sufficient sum to cover all moneys deposited in its keeping. A clerk in whom the judge has implicit confidence may neglect to deposit funds, and retain in his own possession moneys deposited to the credit of the United States without the knowledge of the judge, and contrary to his express orders. The clerk is allowed to charge a fee for receiving and paying out such moneys. His ordinary bond is for the good keeping of his office and the discharge of his official duties.

CHANGE OF EMOLUMENT YEAR TO FISCAL YEAR RECOMMENDED BY  
THE FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.


Your attention is respectfully directed to a letter dated November 1, 1882, from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit V, in which that officer recommends that section 843 of the Revised Statutes be so amended that all emolument returns of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals shall hereafter be settled for fiscal years, as other accounts are settled, by striking out the word "calendar" from such section and inserting in its place the word "fiscal." As such change would facilitate the settlement of the accounts, the adoption of the suggestion is recommended to your consideration.

PROTECTION TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

I renew the recommendation that additional legislation should be had to protect the executive civil officers of the Government in the performance of their duties and against outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them. The punishment now attached to the resistance of process is not commensurate with many offenses which have been committed upon and against these officers. There is no United States punishment for the murder of one of these officers while engaged in discharging his duties or because he has discharged them. This is a matter which should not be left to the administration of justice in the State courts. A proper regard for the safety of the officer requires that the legislation should be ample and cover all outrages, but especially the highest outrage, upon his person.

UTAH.

The legislature of the Territory of Utah refuses to appropriate funds for the execution of the Territorial laws under Congressional legislation. If this legislation is to be maintained special appropriations must therefore be made annually to meet the demands of justice. The legislature has persisted for several years in this course, and thus has escaped the charge borne by all other Territories. This amounts to about \$30,000 annually, and should also be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The increased immigration to the Territory and the



condition of affairs therein show that this appropriation annually is a necessity for the due execution of the laws within its bounds.

#### TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

In the act providing for a civil government in Alaska the Attorney General is directed to compile and cause to be printed so much of the general laws of the United States as is applicable to the duties of the officers of the said district, and an appropriation of \$500 was made for that purpose. This compilation has been made and a number of copies sent to each of the officers of the Territory.

It was also provided in the act that those officers should be furnished with as many copies as might be needed of the laws of Oregon applicable to the new district. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining some of the necessary copies of these laws, and I am in correspondence with a number of law-book firms throughout the country to procure them. As soon as I have succeeded in getting the required copies they also will be sent to the officers of Alaska.

#### COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The attention of Congress is called to the accompanying report concerning the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, marked Exhibit W.

#### CHIEF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

The statutes that create chief supervisors of elections and define their duties and fix their compensation do not place them under the control of any Department of the Government. For years the approval of their accounts and disbursements of the appropriation for their payment has devolved upon the Attorney-General. Under the authority thus thrust upon them my predecessors have examined the accounts of these officers, and exposed and checked many unnecessary expenses, and I have also had occasion to make large reductions while investigating these accounts.

The reductions have been made in instances where the services appeared to be merely constructive and their payment injudicious. The head of some Department ought to have the duty assigned to him to regulate these matters, and to systematize the work of the chief supervisors. At present they do not show sufficient regard for the public interests and the proper execution of the law to entitle them to interpret it according to their own wishes in the matter of their compensation. They are too easily led into ingenious devices for creating large bills. The Department to which this duty is assigned must be empowered to review their whole proceedings and adjust their claims upon a scale suited to the locality, density of population, and emergency of the occasion.

It is suggested that all accounts of chief supervisors should be **taxed** in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney or his sworn assistant, and that they must then be **forwarded** to the proper Department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary.

These laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution a matter of prime necessity. Their abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong, to be guarded against by appropriate legislation.

#### OUTGOING MARSHALS.

The statutes authorizing outgoing marshals to execute all processes in their hands at the expiration of their commissions, has led to confusion and conflict of authority in some of the districts, as well as to a delay in the settlement of their accounts. It is therefore recommended that marshals be required to turn over to their successors in office all unfinished business of every kind in their hands at the time of the qualification of their successors.

A further reason for this recommendation lies in the fact that at times outgoing marshals refuse to turn over the records of their office to their successors until forced to do so by threatened prosecution, causing confusion and delay in the transaction of business. This would be avoided by changing the law as above suggested.

#### REVISION OF FEE BILL.

In view of the fact that most of the fraudulent accounts presented to the Treasury have been rendered by deputy marshals who, in many instances, have not been allowed by the marshals sufficient compensation to cover their expenses and subsistence, I earnestly recommend that the fee bill be so amended as to require the marshal to pay the deputies serving process or performing other duties not less than one-half of their net earnings, unless Congress should see fit to give marshals a stated salary as recommended in this report. This was the opinion I held in my report for the years 1882-83. The experience acquired confirms me in reasserting the same ideas, being convinced that it is only by a wise readjustment of fees or salaries to United States marshals that justice can be done, and expenses properly curtailed. An early revision of the fee bill seems to be necessary. I therefore recommend to Congress that proper steps be taken for the accomplishment of this object, and that the officers of this Department and the Treasury be consulted as to the working of the present fee bill, and the proposed amendments thereto. It has been thirty years since the whole fee bill was revised. Within this time there has been much new legislation, and a variety of suits have been carried on that were not contemplated at the time of the passage of the original fee bill. The mere statement of this fact shows the reasonableness of the proposed revision.

## SALARIES FOR MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

The practice of compensating the United States marshal by fees is an expensive one. Examiners of the Department of Justice who have been detailed to examine their accounts report that, in order to make the maximum fees of the office (\$6,000 per annum), unscrupulous marshals in some instances, through their deputies, have encouraged frivolous prosecutions, outraging the rights of citizens and involving the United States in unnecessary and excessive expense. It is estimated that it costs the Government \$10 in expenses for every dollar of the marshal's emoluments, which shows that it would be to the interest of the Government to give the marshal a fixed compensation, so as to remove all inducement to perpetrate frauds upon the Government and wrongs upon the citizen. If the deputies were paid fees for executing process, it would insure the same efficiency as the present fee system, and at the same time relieve the Department of the extraordinary expense complained of, as the marshal would have no interest in encouraging such practices.

The same reasons in favor of salaried officers apply with even more force to the United States attorney. By law he is required to examine the accounts of marshals, clerks, and commissioners. It is therefore clear that the emoluments of his office ought not to be contingent upon the amount of business done by officers upon the correctness of whose accounts he must pass.

The interests of the Government would be protected in fixing the compensation of marshals and attorneys by taking as a basis an estimate of the business transacted during the past ten years. To protect the Government against paying excessive salaries in districts where the business has heretofore been worked up by the institution of frivolous cases, for the sole purpose of increasing fees, I respectfully recommend that Congress give the Attorney-General the authority, at his discretion, to adjust salaries of marshals at the close of each fiscal year, increasing or diminishing the same for the next fiscal year, upon some basis to be fixed by law. In this manner justice could be done both to the United States and its officers.

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

It is desirable that the attention of Congress should be directed to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases, in order that the pleadings may be simplified, a uniform system of challenges provided, and the trials shorn of the technical objections and numberless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent a speedy trial upon the merits.

In preparing indictments for offenses against the United States it is found necessary to follow the common-law forms of the last century, with all the technicalities, verbosity of descriptions, repetitions, and

precision of statements formerly required, whereby that which should be a simple and concise written accusation becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations, wholly unintelligible to the defendant who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the case.

To reduce pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of the facts would serve equally to the advantage of the Government and the defendant. There is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing the punishment, or so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury.

When it is necessary to describe or make an averment of any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into the indictment with literal exactness equal to a photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost undiscernible among the lines and flourishes created by the skill of the engraver or penman would be a fatal defect that might enable a guilty man to escape punishment. It is also now necessary in some cases to set out in the indictment the value of such an instrument. As values are matters of opinion, a guilty defendant should not be permitted to escape by reason of a conflict of testimony upon this subject. It is suggested that it would be sufficient to aver or describe every such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by its purport, and in such manner as to sufficiently identify the instrument, without setting out any copy or fac-simile, or the value thereof.

In cases of murder and manslaughter it is necessary to describe the manner and means by which the death of the deceased was caused, and any mistake in such description would be a fatal variance between the indictment and the evidence. The remedy suggested is, that it would be sufficient in an indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did "feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder" the deceased; and in an indictment for manslaughter, that the defendant did "kill and slay" the deceased. This would be sufficient, in either of these cases, to apprise the defendant of the charge against him, and relieve the Government of the risks of failure now incurred in making lengthy and technical description of the manner and means by which the death was caused.

Where stolen property is found in the possession of a person immediately after it has been stolen, the presumption is that the person in whose possession the property is found is guilty of the larceny; but this presumption may either be rebutted, or serious doubts raised in the mind of the jury by the testimony of the accused; and while it may be perfectly plain that the defendant came into possession of the property in a way that he must have known it was stolen property, yet if indicted for larceny he could not be convicted. An indictment cannot

now be drawn containing two counts, one for the larceny and the other for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. It is very evident that the passage of a law permitting the Government to join in one indictment the two counts, one for larceny and the other for receiving, and giving the jury, at the trial of the case, the power to acquit the defendant of the one offense and convict him of the other, would afford the much-needed facility for a substantial administration of justice in this respect.

The indictment and trial of accessories before the fact is surrounded with technical embarrassments, whereby punishment is postponed, and an avenue opened for the guilty to escape. The indictment must contain the full and accurate charge against the principal, followed by the technical averments charging the defendant with being an accessory before the fact. It follows as a consequence that the charge against both the principal and accessory must be proved as stated in the indictment, and that the accessory cannot be tried until the principal has been tried and convicted. If the principal has escaped, the trial of the accessory must be postponed or ultimately abandoned, however strong the proof may be of his guilty participation. As both principal and accessory are alike guilty, the present defect in the law should be supplied by permitting the accessory to be indicted, tried, convicted, and punished in all respects as if he were a principal.

After the finding of an indictment by a grand jury, and before the trial, should it appear that there was a single inaccuracy or clerical error either in the spelling of a name or in matters of formal description, it would be a fatal defect which would compel the court to quash the indictment. In that case the prosecuting attorney would have to begin his work anew; and if, in the mean time, the statute of limitations had interposed, the defendant, however guilty, would be set at liberty. Should an inaccuracy, error, or variance appear during the trial, it would result in the acquittal of the defendant. To remedy this great evil, the judges in courts of the United States should, like the judges holding court in the different States, have the power, at any stage in the trial, to correct any such inaccuracy, variance, or error by amending the indictment.

When a prisoner is now brought to the bar of the court to be arraigned, according to the ancient usage, he remains standing while the clerk of the court reads to him the whole of the indictment, whether it consists of one page or one hundred, beginning with the caption and ending with the signature of the district attorney. In cases of treason and others where the punishment is death, it is proper to observe all the forms and solemnities attending such grave charges; but in other cases, to dispense with a formal arraignment would save much valuable time, and be of benefit to the prisoner. Under the directions of the court the substance of the charge laid in the indictment could be stated by the clerk; for instance, the statement by the clerk to the prisoner,

"You are charged in this indictment with the embezzlement of one thousand dollars, the property of the United States," would convey to the mind of the prisoner a clearer idea of the nature of the accusation than he could obtain by listening to the reading of the indictment.

Demurrers and motions to quash are a prolific means for impediments to a proper administration of justice. There seems to be no limit to these, especially motions to quash, which may be made in any number and at any time preceding the rendition of the verdict. Counsel for a defendant may retain within his breast the knowledge of a defect in an indictment, and at the end of a long and expensive trial interpose with his motion to quash. The enactment that "every objection to any indictment for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof shall be taken by demurrer, or on motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterward," would be of incalculable benefit to the United States, without any disadvantage to the defendant.

Where a defendant is arraigned, and it becomes necessary for him to plead that at another trial he was acquitted or convicted of the same charge, great nicety must be observed in setting out his plea. An enactment that "In any plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict*, it shall be sufficient for the defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the offense charged in the indictment," will simplify the plea, and relieve the defendant from all technical embarrassments.

The act of June 8, 1872 (section 819, Revised Statutes), specifies the number of peremptory challenges that shall be allowed. In treason and capital cases defendants are allowed twenty peremptory challenges and the Government five. In felonies, the defendant is allowed ten challenges and the Government three. In all other cases, civil and criminal, the defendant and the Government are each allowed three challenges. By the act of February 22, 1867 (section 838 Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia), in cases where the punishment may be confinement in the penitentiary or District jail, the defendant, on trial in the District of Columbia, is allowed four peremptory challenges. In treason and capital cases, allowing a defendant twenty peremptory challenges and limiting the Government to five, is similar to the legislative enactments in the different States, and is a wise and humane provision in the law. The allowance of ten challenges to a defendant in cases of felonies has given rise to serious doubts and indecisions. As the courts of the United States, outside of the District of Columbia, have no common-law jurisdiction, and as Congress has never defined what offenses are felonies, or what cases are to be considered as within the meaning of this section, the question is still the subject of doubts and discussions, and never has been satisfactorily adjudicated. In the District of Columbia, where all general laws of Congress apply, unless they are otherwise inapplicable, the question is more complicated. In the District of Columbia, for an offense which at

common law was a felony, and which is not by act of Congress made a capital offense, the punishment is necessarily confinement in the penitentiary or District jail; so that when a defendant is charged in the District of Columbia with committing an offense which at common law was a felony, it is an open question whether he is allowed the right which he would seem to possess in other courts of making ten challenges, or under the provisions of the act of February 22, 1867, he is limited to four. But in any event the Government stands in the anomalous position of possessing less right in its courts in the District of Columbia than it possesses in any of its courts elsewhere.

In the absence of any law upon the subject, the manner of conducting the challenges and impanelling juries is wholly in the discretion of the court. It is a general subject of complaint among lawyers who are called into various courts, that the difference which exists in the practice in the several courts, in the matter of peremptory challenges, subjects them not only to great annoyance, but often leaves them in danger of losing the right which the law has granted to the defendant whom they represent. The same complaints are made in reference to challenges for cause. In some of the courts, a juror, when challenged for cause, is interrogated by the judge alone; in others the counsel are permitted to make the examination; while in most of the courts the causes of the challenge must be assigned in writing, and thereby much time is lost in the trial. Another cause for controversy is, when prisoners are jointly indicted, whether they can demand separate trials, and whether when jointly tried each defendant shall have separate peremptory challenges, or they shall all be considered as one person with only the challenges that one person is allowed. All the doubts and difficulties which are here enumerated could easily be obviated by the passage of a law providing a uniform and comprehensive system of challenges.

In the early stages of a case, with the limited testimony then before him, the counsel for the Government is often in doubt whether an offense was actually committed, or that there was only an attempt to commit the offense. If the indictment charges the commission of the offense, the evidence at the trial may fail, and disclose only an attempt, which would entitle the defendant to an acquittal. On the other hand, if the defendant is charged in the indictment with an attempt, and the evidence shows the actual commission of the offense, in cases of felonies, the attempt would merge in the felony, and the defendant would escape; and now that defendants are allowed to testify in their own behalf, where a defendant is indicted for an attempt to commit a felony, it will be a strange omission in the law that will enable him to take the witness stand to swear that he actually committed the offense, and thus escape punishment. An act permitting the defendant to be indicted for the actual commission of the offense, "and at the trial, if the evidence shows that there was only an attempt, the jury may find that the defendant is not guilty of the offense charged, but is guilty of an at-



tempt to commit the same," would remove all difficulties that now exist.

Questions frequently arise as to the competency or credibility of witnesses who are entitled, in the event of the conviction of a defendant, to compensation or reward by reason of any loss or damage sustained, or for the arrest or apprehension of the defendant. A law should be passed making all such persons competent witnesses.

With all the caution and care that can be exercised by a watchful court and competent officers, it sometimes happens that there is an error or defect either in the precept issued from the court or in the process issued for the summoning or returning of jurors, or in drawing, summoning, or returning jurors. Such errors or defects can be taken advantage of, even after the trial. Where there has been a fair trial on the merits, before an impartial jury who are otherwise competent, a mere technical error or defect, such as above stated, should not be permitted to be used to set aside the verdict of the jury.

With a view to remedy the several evils, omissions, and defects which have been referred to, and that a plain and concise criminal procedure may be enacted as general laws for the courts of the United States, the following forms have been carefully selected, and are respectfully submitted for adoption :

Every indictment and information shall be deemed and adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime, and prescribing the punishment, if any such there be, or so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury.

In any indictment for forgery, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying or concealing, or obtaining by false pretenses, any instrument, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or *fac simile* thereof, or otherwise describing the same, or the value thereof.

In all other cases whatsoever, in which it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment or information, as to any instrument, whether the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print, or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, and in such manner as to sufficiently identify such instrument, without setting out any copy or *fac simile* of the whole or any part thereof.

In any indictment for murder or manslaughter, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased ; and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did kill and slay the deceased.

In every indictment for stealing property, it shall be lawful to add a count for receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen ; and in any indictment for receiving property, knowing it to have been stolen, it shall be lawful to add a count for stealing said property ; and it shall be lawful for the jury trying the same to find a verdict of guilty either of stealing the property or of receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen ; and if such indictment shall have been preferred and found against two or more persons, it shall be lawful for the jury who shall try the same to find all or any of the said persons guilty of either stealing the property or of receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen, or to find one or more of the said persons guilty

of stealing the property, and the other or others of them guilty of receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen.

If any person shall become an accessory before the fact to any offense made a felony by virtue of any act of Congress now in force, or that may be hereafter in force, such person may be indicted, tried, convicted, and punished in all respects as if he were a principal felon.

It shall be lawful for any court, if such court shall see fit so to do, to cause the indictment for any offense, except in cases of treason and where the punishment is death, when any variance or variances shall appear between any matter in writing or in print, produced in evidence, and the recital or setting forth thereof in the indictment whereon the trial is pending, to be forthwith amended in such particular or particulars, by some officer of the court, and after such amendment the trial shall proceed in the same manner in all respects as if no such variance or variances had appeared.

If, on the trial of any indictment or information, except in cases of treason and where the punishment is death, there shall appear to be any variance between the statement of such indictment or information and the evidence offered in proof thereof, in the name of any place mentioned or described in any such indictment or information; or in the name or description of any person or persons or body politic or corporation therein stated, or alleged to be the owner or owners of any property, real or personal, which shall form the subject of any offense charged therein; or the name or description of any person or persons, body politic or corporate therein stated or alleged to be injured or damaged, or intended to be injured or damaged, by the commission of such offense; or in the Christian name or surname, or both Christian and surname, or other description whatsoever of any person or persons whomsoever therein named or described; or in the name or description of any matter or thing whatsoever therein named or described; or in the ownership of any property named or described therein; it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom the trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defense upon such merits, to order such indictment or information to be amended, according to the proof, by some officer of the court, both in that part of the indictment or information wherein said variance occurs, and in every other part of the indictment or information in which it may become necessary to amend; and after such amendment the trial shall proceed in the same manner, in all respects, and with the same consequences, as if no variance had occurred. And every verdict and judgment which shall be given after making such amendment shall be of the same force and effect, in all respects, as if the indictment or information had originally been in the same form in which it was after such amendment was made.

In all cases of treason, and where the punishment is death, the prisoner shall be arraigned. In all other cases no formal arraignment or reading of the indictment or information to the prisoner shall be necessary; but it shall be sufficient to state to the prisoner the substance of the charge laid in the indictment, under the direction of the court. Where any person on being so arraigned shall plead not guilty, every such person shall be deemed and taken to put himself upon the inquest or country for trial, without any question being asked of him how he will be tried, and the inquest shall be charged only to inquire whether he be guilty or not guilty of the crime charged against him, and no more. If any prisoner shall, upon his arraignment for any offense with which he is indicted, stand mute, or not answer directly, or shall peremptorily challenge above the number of persons summoned as jurors for his trial to which he is by law entitled, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him on the record, the supernumerary challenges shall be disregarded, and the trial shall proceed in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty, and for his trial had put himself upon the country.

Every objection to any indictment or information for any formal defect, apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken by demurrer, or on motion to quash such indiot-

ment or information, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterward; and every court, before whom any such objection shall be taken for any formal defect, may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment or information to be forthwith amended in such particular, by the clerk or other officer of the court, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect appeared.

In any plea of *autrefois acquit*, or *autrefois convict*, it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully acquitted or convicted, as the case may be, of the offense charged in the indictment or information.

On the trial of any indictment for treason or other capital case, the accused shall have the right to challenge, peremptorily, twenty of the jurors, and the Government shall have the right to challenge, peremptorily, five of the jurors. The challenges shall be so arranged, under the direction of the court, that the defendant shall have the right to make the last challenge; and every peremptory challenge beyond the number allowed by law shall be entirely void, and the trial shall proceed as if no such challenge had been made. The jury-box shall be filled before either party shall be called upon to exercise the right to challenge, and, after all the challenges have been made, the jurors shall be sworn to try the indictment.

On the trial of all indictments or informations, except for treason or other capital cases, the Government shall be at liberty to challenge, peremptorily, four of the jurors, and the accused shall be at liberty to challenge, peremptorily, four of the jurors; and every peremptory challenge beyond the number allowed by law shall be void and disregarded by the court. The peremptory challenges shall be conducted as follows, to wit: When twelve jurors have been called and have taken their seats in the jury-box, the Government shall challenge one person, and another juror shall be called and seated in the jury-box in the place of the person so challenged, then the defendant shall challenge one person, and another juror shall be called and seated in the jury-box in the place of the person so challenged, and so, alternately, until all the challenges shall be made; but if either party shall refuse to make a challenge when in turn entitled to make one, such party shall be deemed to have waived their right in that one instance; and if either party shall refuse to make any challenge, the other party shall, nevertheless, have the right to challenge the full number allowed by law. After all the challenges shall have been made, the jurors shall be sworn to try the indictment or information.

Challenges for cause may be made at any time before the jurors are sworn to try the indictment or information. The cause shall be assigned orally, and the truth of such cause shall be inquired of and determined by the court; but the counsel for the Government and the counsel for the accused shall each have the right to interrogate the person so challenged concerning his qualification to serve as a juror.

In all cases in which two or more persons are jointly indicted for any offense, it shall be in the discretion of the court to try them jointly or severally, except that in cases of treason and where the punishment is death, the parties charged shall have the right to demand separate trials; and in all cases of joint trials the accused shall be considered as one person, and shall have the right to the number of peremptory challenges to which one would be entitled if separately tried, and no more.

If on the trial of any indictment or information, except for treason and where the punishment is death, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offense charged, but was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return, as their verdict, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same; and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted of the particular offense charged in the indictment or information; and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterward prosecuted for an attempt to commit the offense for which he was so tried.

No person shall be deemed and adjudged an incompetent witness on the trial of any indictment or information, for or by reason of such person being entitled, in the event

of the conviction of the defendant, to a restitution of his property taken, or the value thereof, or, if fraudulently obtained, to a pecuniary remuneration or compensation therefor, or, to a remuneration or reward for the arrest or apprehension of the defendant.

No verdict in any criminal court shall be set aside, nor shall any judgment be arrested or reversed, nor sentence delayed, for any defect or error in the precept issued from any court, or in the venire issued for the summoning and returning of jurors, or for any defect or error in drawing, summoning, or returning any juror, or panel of jurors; but a trial, or an agreement to try on the merits, or pleading guilty, or the general issue in any case, shall be a waiver of all errors and defects in, or relative or appertaining to the said precept, venire, drawing, summoning, and returning of jurors.

In England and in most of the States, laws similar to the ones above suggested have been adopted, and after being in force for more than a quarter of a century are commended by the bench and the bar as valuable aids in securing a fair and impartial administration of justice.

#### PERJURY.

The Treasury Department seems to have been well protected by laws designed to prevent and punish the use of false affidavits concerning the business in that Department. But the other Departments of the Government, particularly the Post-Office Department, have not been so fortunate. By act of Congress the head of each Department is allowed to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct and management of the business of his Department. Under this authority rules and regulations have been prescribed in each of the Departments, and these rules and regulations have the full force and effect of laws. The Postmaster-General, when called upon to exercise a discretion in diminishing or increasing the service and prescribing the pay to be allowed to the contractor for such increase or diminution, is compelled to rely mainly upon the statements of the contractor, made under oath, to guide him in this respect. An affidavit may now be furnished to the Postmaster-General false in every particular, and upon the strength of which oath the Postmaster-General may make an order whereby the Government may be defrauded of a large amount of money, yet it is doubtful whether the person making such false oath commits any offense against the present laws of the United States. In order that there may be no doubt upon this subject, and to provide a sufficient protection for the Post-Office and all other Departments in this regard, and to extend the offense of perjury to false evidence given before any commission or commissioner, it is respectfully suggested that section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States should be amended so as to read (the parts supplied being in brackets):

SEC. 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal [commission, commissioner], officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States [or any rule or regulation prescribed by the head of any Department of the Government of the United States] authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath

states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed.

#### CODE OF LAWS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes and regulating civil matters in the District of Columbia are supplied from different sources. All of the general laws of Congress, not otherwise inapplicable, are in force in the District. Congress has from time to time passed special laws relating to the District of Columbia, and also, by the act of February 22, 1801 (section 92 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia), the laws of the State of Maryland, as the same existed on the 27th day of February, 1801, except as since modified or repealed by Congress, continue in force within the District. In addition, the Territorial legislature, while it existed, passed some laws, and the levy court and the councils in Washington and Georgetown have each contributed in this direction.

In passing general laws Congress has depended upon the local State laws to supply deficiencies that would otherwise have been provided for. In passing special laws for the District of Columbia much dependence has been placed upon the laws of Maryland to provide a proper criminal code for the District. Where Congress has failed to define or provide a punishment for what should be a crime in the District recourse is mainly had to the laws of Maryland, and as most of the laws of Maryland that existed prior to February 27, 1801, have since been repealed, altered, or amended, the former laws have long ceased to be known or considered by the present generation of lawyers. The consequence arising from the confusion now existing is, that what laws are in force in the District of Columbia is a matter involved in such obscurity and doubt, that it remains a legal puzzle upon the solution of which no two lawyers can agree. A number of attempts have heretofore been made to secure the adoption by Congress of a general code of laws for the District, but the efforts have failed. On December 4, 1879, a letter was forwarded to the Senate by the Commissioners of the District at the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress recommending the adoption of a code which accompanied the letter. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, but was never adopted. Then, on the 11th of January, 1881, an act was introduced in the House of Representatives, at the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress, which was reported to the House, but failed in its passage. Again, on the 11th of January, 1882, another bill to establish a municipal code for the District was introduced at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. This last bill passed the House of Representatives, was sent to the Senate, and there failed in its passage. In view of the facts

above stated there seems to be an imperative necessity for the prompt adoption of a civil and criminal code for the District of Columbia.

#### JURIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The evils that surround the jury system in the District of Columbia demand condemnation. By act of June 30, 1879, chapter 49 (Supplement, page 497), Congress provided a mode of selecting and drawing jurors, which no doubt was intended to apply to all courts in the United States; but it has been decided, and properly too, that the act does not apply to the District of Columbia. The laws which are now supposed to be in force in the District regulating the selecting, drawing, and summoning of jurors have been passed in the years 1838, 1862, 1865, and 1871, and are found in sections 851 to 875 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia. An analysis of the system there provided will demonstrate its many defects: "The supreme court of the District may, by orders in general term, from time to time, designate necessary officers or persons to make the list of jurors." This is a commendable feature, as it secures that faithful and conscientious exercise of a discretion which courts always exercise, and the appointment of honest and competent persons. In January of each year five citizens are designated by the court, who are called jury commissioners.

That the duties to be performed by the persons so designated are onerous and unsatisfactory is no fault of theirs. The law requires them to make a list of jurors from the names of citizens and residents of the District, who are competent, and who are not by law exempt from jury duty, and prescribes that, "No person shall be competent to act as a juror unless he is a citizen of the United States and resident of the District, over twenty-one and under sixty-five years of age, and a good and lawful man, who has never been convicted of a felony or other misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." Those exempt from jury duty are people whose names have been drawn from the box within the preceding two years, and officers and persons in the employ of the Government of the United States, commissioners of police, those connected with the police and fire departments, counsellors and attorneys at law, ministers of the gospel, priests of every denomination, practicing physicians and surgeons, keepers of hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charitable institutions, captains, masters, and persons employed on vessels, and keepers of public ferries. Besides, there are a large number of people who carry on business, or who own or rent houses and live with their families during the greater part of the year in the District, and yet claim a home and citizenship elsewhere. To become a citizen of the District is to lose the right to vote in any other place, and this matter of temporary residence is so well understood, that the question asked by one acquaintance casually meeting another in the streets or houses in Washington is not "Where do you reside?" but invariably, "Where are you stopping?" This large class of intelligent

and desirable residents, unfortunately, are also exempt from jury duty. In the District there is no official list, or list of voters, or assessors' list of taxable inhabitants, such as is found elsewhere, and the jury commissioners are therefore compelled to depend upon their own knowledge, or in whatever other way they may find it to be possible to obtain the necessary information. After selecting the five hundred and twenty names required (in the absence of any law upon the subject) in the month of February in each year, the names are copied on separate slips of paper, which are rolled up, placed in the jury-box, the box is sealed, shaken up, and given into the custody of the clerk of the court.

The judges of the supreme court of the District are required to assign one of their number to hold the criminal court during the ensuing year, beginning in the month of March, and as there are seven judges upon the bench in the supreme court, each of the judges should be assigned to hold a criminal court only once in seven years, unless, in rare instances, where there is a press of business, a judge may be assigned to hold a special court. There are three terms in the criminal court, beginning, respectively, on the first Monday of March, the third Monday of June, and the first Monday of December in each year.

By one provision in the law, at least ten days before the commencement of each term the clerk "shall publicly break the seal of the jury-box, and proceed to draw therefrom the names of so many persons as are required," but where, in whose presence, or under whose directions this important public duty is to be performed is not specified in the law, and the clerk draws the jury in his office.

By another provision, "if any person whose name is drawn shall have died or removed from the District or become otherwise disabled from serving as a juror, the clerk shall draw from the box another name to serve instead," a positive command is given the clerk, coupled with judicial power in its execution. When it is remembered that the clerk does not know what names are in the box, or which of them he is going to draw out, that the 520 names are selected from a population of over 180,000, and the improbability of the clerk having any personal knowledge of the death, removal, or disability of the persons whose names he draws, and his inability to cease drawing in order to make inquiries, it will be perceived that the law imposes upon the clerk a duty which it is impossible for him to perform, which he is compelled to disregard, and, by so disregarding it, raises a doubt as to the regularity of his proceedings.

The method of drawing jurors for the civil and criminal courts is the same. If the jury is intended for service in the criminal court, the twenty-three persons whose names are first drawn constitute the grand jury and the twenty-six persons whose names are next drawn constitute the petit jury for that term. After the requisite number of jurors have been drawn the box is again sealed, and remains in the custody of the clerk. The jurors are summoned by the marshal, who is required to

make a return to the court of the names of the persons summoned, how the summons was served, with a copy of the summons served upon each person. Whether any neglect or omission on the part of the marshal in performing his duties would be a fatal defect would depend upon the nature of such neglect or omission.

On the first day of the term it is usually found that about two-thirds of each set of jurors answer to their names, the marshal having been unable to find the other one-third. The first business in order is for the court to hear the various excuses offered by the jurors who have been summoned and who desire to be relieved from duty. At this point it is proper to direct attention to the extraordinary fact, that service as a juror in the District means an enforced attendance at court and almost total abandonment of private business for one-fourth of the whole year, a hardship and injustice that is not imposed upon citizens in any other place in the United States, and would not be tolerated in any community where the people have a voice in framing their own laws. By one of the sections in the law, "a person may be excused by the court from serving on a jury when, for any reason, his interests or those of the public will be materially injured by his attendance, or where his own health or the death or sickness of a member of his family requires his absence." Continuous absence and neglect of business for three months in the year would materially injure the interests of any business man, and a respectable physician would readily certify that attendance for that length of time in a crowded court-room would be injurious to the health, so that the court is reluctantly compelled to excuse from service the very men who, of all others, are best qualified to intelligently aid and assist in the administration of justice. Added to those who are thus excused, there are always found among the jurors several who, although their names were placed in the jury-box, and they have responded to the summons, are in public employment and therefore exempt.

When the court has passed upon the various claims to be excused and exempted there will remain probably one-half of the number of jurors required by law, and before proceeding with the trials of cases the attendance of the full number must be secured. The way in which the required number is to be selected is not clearly defined by the law, which is interpreted by each judge according to his own view. Some of the judges cause the jury-box to be again opened and the requisite number of names drawn out; others direct the marshal to summon talesmen; but both ways have been held to be proper. In selecting talesmen the marshal may summon a man or men from among the bystanders in the court, persons passing along the public streets, or from any of the stores, banks, counting-houses, offices, hotels, or residences in the city. In selecting talesmen another great hardship is imposed upon the person so summoned. When a name is drawn from the jury-box in the first instance the person whose name is so drawn receives a reasonable notice that his services will be required, and is thus enabled



to arrange his business that it may not suffer by his absence; but to suddenly and unceremoniously take a man from his residence, or off the street, a merchant from his store, or a clerk or book-keeper from his bank or counting-house, is an arbitrary act of injustice, which, although practiced at the beginning of the present century, is totally inexcusable at this time; and it is very doubtful whether a person so summoned, if compelled to serve, has his mind sufficiently free from care and anxiety about his own business to intelligently adjust and decide the differences existing in the affairs of others. When the additional jurors appear in court their excuses are also heard, and, if any are excused, others are summoned in their place, and so on, until, after the expiration of from one to three days, and in some instances even longer, the court has secured twenty-three grand jurors and twenty-six petit jurors who are either willing to serve or have failed to show a sufficient cause to be excused.

If the method adopted for selecting and procuring a jury is primitive, inefficient, and censurable, the result attained by that method cannot be sufficiently condemned. In most of the courts in the United States, according to the character and gravity of the cases to be tried, from forty-eight to sixty jurors are summoned, who serve for two or three weeks. It is doubtful if there can be found in any of the States a county where at least thirty-six jurors are not summoned to try the petty police and quarter-sessions cases, and for the higher courts and the trial of the higher grades of offenses from sixty to eighty jurors. But in the District of Columbia, with its large and rapidly increasing population, with the abundance of wealth and the extreme of poverty, with all the inducements and opportunities for the commission of crimes, there is not one of these crimes, from the highest to the lowest, if tried at all, that must not be tried before the miniature jury of twenty-six persons. When the dock is filled with prisoners waiting to be tried, if one case is called, tried, and the jury retire to deliberate, and another case is called, the jury placed in the jury-box, and the prisoner exercises three out of his four peremptory challenges, the court is left without a jury. In this dilemma the trial must stop, the business is suspended until the absent jury returns into court, or, as is usually done, the court will order the marshal to summon more talesmen to serve in that one case. If two juries are deliberating at the same time the court must take a recess.

In murder and other capital cases, the prisoner is allowed twenty peremptory challenges, leaving only six of the original jurors to serve, so that after the fourteenth, if the prisoner makes another challenge, the box must be opened, a new name drawn out, the person summoned, and his excuses heard; if he is excused, then another name is drawn, that person is summoned, and his excuses heard. The same course is pursued when every other of the remaining challenges is made, and in this way the selection of a jury becomes a business of almost intermina-

able length, and a source of annoyance and inconvenience to all who may be called upon to take any part in it.

It is the subject of belief and common report that the business of "jury fixing" flourishes to an alarming extent in the District. It is asserted that men live, support their families, and even become rich in the practice of this nefarious profession. Such a practice or profession exists to some extent in nearly every large city, under the best devised jury systems, and notwithstanding the care, attention, and safeguards thrown around the juries to prevent their being tampered with. But, as the jury system now exists, that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in debauching juries in the District should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve, an active jury fixer would become acquainted with at least two or three of them in a few hours, and that would give him a strong beginning in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors, serving for three months, it would not require one-third of that time for the combined force of jury fixers to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, associations, character, and business of each juror, and the influences, if any, that could be used to reach him and bring him within their power. Then again, what is there to prevent one or more well-dressed and apparently respectable-looking rogues placing themselves in the way of the marshal or his deputies, to be brought into court as talesmen, and serving upon the juries to acquit their friends or confederates? Such devices unhappily are not unknown in the District, and others could be enumerated, and will naturally suggest themselves, after a careful consideration, but enough has been shown to demonstrate the fact that unnecessary responsibility is placed upon officers who, although acting from the purest and most conscientious motives, are liable at any time to censure and reproach, and that the court and prosecuting officer should not any longer be compelled to struggle with the limited machinery placed at their disposal. It is recommended, in the interest of justice and as a matter of economy, that the number of jurors should be increased to forty-eight, that the time of service should be reduced to one month, that where a deficiency exists in the jury, that deficiency should be supplied from the box, and that an improved system of drawing, selecting, and summoning juries should be adopted without delay.

#### SPECIAL JURORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Independent of those crimes committed in the District of Columbia, which are for offenses affecting the city of the District alone, there are others of a public character which, with, against the whole people of the United States. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between these two classes. The National Government is in Washington, with the Treasury and the other Departments, and the numerous officers there employed in the conduct and management of public

business. Temptations are frequently offered, and plots devised to corrupt these officials, and the efforts are sometimes successful. In the past six years five or six of the officials here employed have betrayed the trust imposed in them, a fact which in itself is the highest compliment which could be paid to the great number who have been found faithful. In every case where a Government official has committed a crime against the Government he has been prosecuted with determined vigor. When the crime has been committed and tried outside of the District, justice has been accorded the Government; but when the crime has been committed and tried within the District, justice has too frequently been denied the Government. A person in the employ of the Government who betrays his public trust commits a crime against the United States. When that crime is perpetrated within the District, past experience proves that he should be tried before a jury other than that engaged in the trial of the local crimes committed in the District.

The national Treasury is the great center of allurements and temptation. Inroads are made upon it through all avenues by which it can be approached. Every device which human ingenuity can contrive is resorted to, and perjury, forgery, and all crimes necessary are unhesitatingly committed to reach the treasure and despoil the public money. The constant zeal and care of experienced Government officials, in every Department, are required to prevent these vile plans being carried out. The effort on one side is to steal the money of the people, on the other to prevent it; but with all the care and attention which honest and competent public servants can exert, bad men are sometimes successful. Laws have been passed by Congress broad enough to make every fraud or attempted fraud upon the Government a crime to be severely punished. The one great difficulty now encountered is the want of a proper jury system with which to enforce these laws.

All plans to defraud the Government, or to steal from the public Treasury, no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in the District. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them the sympathy and active aid of all others who are engaged in similar schemes. If the defendants are wealthy, as is often the case, by a liberal expenditure of money they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men who are of a social disposition, and whose open and public association and companionship with the defendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the Government stands alone, and opposed by many disadvantages, while the defendants, aided not only by their wealth, the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to depart from the court-room triumphing in their acquittal, escaping punishment and scandalizing

the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again, so long as the National Treasury is confided solely to the protection of local juries.

It is not easy to determine what method to adopt for the trial of these public cases, as any change will be objected to because it may increase expense. Change of venue and special or struck juries have been adopted elsewhere, to secure protection from a failure of justice because of the defects of local juries, and both methods, wherever existing, are commended. It is of the utmost importance that either or both methods should prevail in the District.

If a change of venue could be accomplished by certifying the indictment and proceedings for trial in such other judicial district where the greatest number of witnesses reside, or where, in the discretion of the court, a trial may be had with the least inconvenience and expense to the Government and the defendants, some relief would be afforded.

It may be objected that such a remedy is beyond the constitutional power of Congress, but as the offenses in question are not committed within any State, the trial may be at such place or places as Congress may by law direct (Art. 3, sec. 2, par. 3), and this apparently is not affected by the sixth amendment (*United States vs. Dawson*, 15 How., 467).

Congress has exercised this power when deemed expedient (Statutes, 1834, ch. 161; 1844, ch. 103; 1868, ch. 273), and with the highest judicial sanction, as is shown by the authority last cited.

How far Congress may go in such legislation it is needless to discuss here. If in its judgment the due administration of justice in such cases requires a modification of the present system of trial, its wisdom will devise a sufficient remedy. It may nevertheless be of service to suggest that a method analogous to those pursued in the legislative precedents mentioned would perhaps be most approved, and this is in substance, by annexation or otherwise, to invest the nearest adjacent competent tribunal with jurisdiction.

I submit that the desired end might be attained by extending (in such form and under such limitations as may be advisable) the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts for the judicial district of Maryland, so as to include the cognizance of crimes committed in the District of Columbia. By this the circuit and district courts of that judicial district would have original jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the District of Columbia which are offenses against the general laws of the United States, and their jurisdiction would be concurrent with that of the courts in the District of Columbia, so that the prosecutions and trials could be proceeded with in either courts. The advantages to be derived are, that where the trials take place in the circuit or district court in Maryland, the jury would be drawn in the manner now prescribed by law, from the people of the entire State of Maryland, and the chances of obtaining an impartial jury would be greatly increased.

The details are as follows:

The original jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States in and for the judicial district of Maryland is hereby extended and enlarged, so that the same shall extend to and include all offenses against the general laws of the United States committed in the District of Columbia. And whenever any offense shall have been committed in the District of Columbia which if committed in the State of Maryland would be triable in the circuit court of the United States in and for the judicial district of Maryland, the defendant or defendants may be indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced in the circuit court of the United States in and for the judicial district of Maryland. And whenever any offense shall have been committed in the District of Columbia which if committed in the State of Maryland would be triable in the district court of the United States for the judicial district of Maryland, the defendant or defendants may be indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced in the district court of the United States for the judicial district of Maryland: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or other courts of the District of Columbia, of jurisdiction for the trial of offenses against the United States committed in the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, included within the judicial district of Maryland.

Indictments and informations may be removed from the courts of the District of Columbia for trial in the circuit court of the United States or in the district court of the United States in and for the judicial district of Maryland, in whichever of the said courts the offense charged in the indictment or information may by law be triable. Whenever an indictment shall have been found or information filed in any of the courts of the District of Columbia, charging any person or persons with the commission of an offense which by law is triable in the circuit court or the district court of the United States in and for the judicial district of Maryland, and the Attorney-General of the United States, before the first or any subsequent trial thereof, shall certify that the interests of justice require that the indictment or information shall be removed from the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the circuit court of the United States (if the offense charged in the indictment is by law triable in the said circuit court), or to the district court of the United States (if the offense is by law triable in the said district court), as the case may be, and the justice holding the criminal term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia or other court shall be satisfied that the offense charged in the indictment or information is a violation of one of the general laws of the United States, the justice shall make an order that the record and the indictment or information and all proceedings thereunder shall be certified to the circuit court of the United States for the judicial district of Maryland (if the offense charged in the indictment is by law triable in the said circuit court), or to the district court of the United States for the judicial district of Maryland (if the offense charged in the indictment is by law triable in the said district court), as the case may be, for trial. And every indictment or information so certified to the said circuit court or to the said district court shall be proceeded with to trial, conviction, and sentence in the same manner and to the same effect as if the prosecution had been commenced and the indictment or information had been criminally found by the grand jury in the court to which the indictment or information shall be certified.

#### THE JAIL AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

The district court at Fort Smith, Ark., has criminal jurisdiction over a portion of the Indian Territory. A large number of prisoners is therefore necessarily held at that place. As the county has no jail, they are confined in the basement of the abandoned Army barracks now used for court purposes. Officers of this Department who have visited Fort

Smith, and the United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, report that the two rooms, which are constantly crowded with from 75 to 150 prisoners, are totally unfit for use as a jail, being damp and unhealthy. Permanent diseases are contracted, and the report of the Detroit house of correction, where prisoners sentenced in the western district of Arkansas are confined, shows that a large number of the deaths in that institution is made up of convicts who were confined in the Fort Smith jail previous to their trial and sentence. Although a physician is in constant attendance, prisoners who have entered this jail in apparent good health have, after a few months' confinement, been released almost physical wrecks. Besides this, as there are but two large rooms in which to confine the prisoners, nothing separates the outlaw and murderer from the detained witness. Young and old, innocent and guilty, are all crowded together.

I submit herewith, marked Exhibit Q, a letter from Marshal Boles, describing in detail the construction of this jail.

Humanity demands that this state of affairs be remedied. The county will probably not erect a jail for several years, and I earnestly repeat the recommendation in my former report, that Congress make provision for the building of a suitable jail by the Government at Fort Smith. This can be done at small cost by the use of the prisoners' labor and the old material now on the abandoned military reservation at that point.

#### JAIL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

As stated in my last annual report, there is no one person responsible for the entire management of the jail in the District of Columbia. It is therefore impossible to obtain the satisfactory results desired. It is believed that it could be conducted with greater economy to the United States and greater benefit to the community if placed directly under the management of the Attorney-General, who is responsible for its expenses, as charges are sometimes presented which he thinks ought not to be incurred. To remedy this, it is necessary that the whole management—the warden, the guards, and every laborer connected with it—be placed under the control of the Department which bears the expenses, and to which they ought to be made personally responsible for the proper discharge of their duties. As far as possible careful attention has been paid by this Department to the expenses of the jail during the past year, and there has been a reduction in those expenses of \$8,574.70 during the fiscal year 1884. It is to be considered whether better results might not be obtained if the entire management was placed directly under the control of the Attorney-General.

Exhibit S is the report of the warden and other officers of the jail for the past year.

#### REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

Upon favorable reports of officers of the Department of Justice as to the management of this institution, I desired to designate it as the place of confinement for juvenile offenders from convenient districts; but the law governing the admission of this class of offenders seemed to prevent this, and the president of the board of trustees has called attention to the matter in his report. It is to be hoped that this may be remedied, so that the designation above suggested can be made.

Exhibit R is the statement of the president, superintendent, physician, and treasurer. The expenses of the last fiscal year are therein detailed, and the views of the officers presented as to improvements necessary to meet the demands of the school.

As heretofore, I again commend the interests of this important institution to the consideration of Congress.

#### INSANE CONVICTS.

By the act of June 23, 1874, the Attorney-General was authorized to contract with State asylums for the care and custody of any person who should become and be insane while under the sentence of a United States court. The law upon this subject is too restricted to allow those provisions for the insane which humanity requires. The contract and payment for such care beyond the term of imprisonment is not provided for, and on this account local institutions decline to receive prisoners who were convicted in another State than that wherein such institution is situated. Additional legislation is required to enable the Attorney-General to return such prisoners, after the expiration of their sentences, to their friends or the place of conviction, and to properly compensate State asylums until this can be done. Sometimes such prisoners are utterly friendless, and authority should be given to the Attorney-General to take proper care of them until they can be provided for by humane persons or by some public institution.

By the act of Congress of August 7, 1882, upon application of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and "directed" to transfer to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, all persons who were charged with offenses against the United States, and were in the actual custody of its officers, who had during the time of their imprisonment become and were insane, as then appeared. By the appropriation for the Government Hospital for the Insane no provision was made for the transfer by the Secretary of the Interior of these prisoners to the hospital. It became the duty of the Attorney-General, during the last two years, to transfer certain insane prisoners. The Secretary of the Interior declined to incur the expense of the transfer, as it was not provided for in that special appropriation. These expenses have been incurred, by and with the consent of the accounting officers of the Treasury, by the Attorney-General, through the United States marshals. If the Secretary of the Interior

is to execute the law as it now stands, he should be furnished with funds for the transfer. The defect in the law should be remedied.

#### PENITENTIARY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

In the Book of Estimates of the expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are several estimates for the enlargement, construction, and repairs of the penitentiaries in the Territories of Montana and Utah, and the construction of a United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the enlargement of the penitentiary for Montana Territory, act of July 7, 1884 (Statutes at Large, Vol. 23, p. 126), was placed by Congress under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore no statement can be made by this Department as to the application of the funds appropriated or progress made in the enlargement proposed. The necessities of this penitentiary are great. The building is crowded, with Territorial prisoners for the most part, beyond its extended capacity, which was reached in September, 1884, when arrangements were made by the Territory for the imprisonment of persons convicted after that date in other places of confinement, the penitentiary being unable to receive any more convicts. The appropriation of \$15,000 is inadequate. A further appropriation of \$15,000, at least, should be made. The penitentiary at present is insecure, and is more or less unhealthy and expensive. Its crowded condition is an incentive to jail-breaking and to almost hourly efforts of escape on the part of the inmates.

Letters from Governor Crosby and Marshal Botkin, concerning the penitentiary, are attached hereto, marked Exhibit U.

#### PENITENTIARY, UTAH TERRITORY.

An estimate of \$55,000 has been submitted for the construction of a penitentiary on a Government reservation near Salt Lake City.

The present building is an adobe structure. Its walls can be penetrated by a common pocket knife, and could easily be thrown down by the prisoners were no other means taken to secure them. On the inside of the walls there are buildings for their confinement. The prisoners in this penitentiary are for the most part made up of convicts who have violated the Territorial laws of Utah, and cost the Government about \$18,000 a year. Much of this expense will be avoided if the buildings be made secure. It was with the view of avoiding this great expense in the future and of keeping the prisoners securely that the estimate for the construction of a penitentiary in 1886 was placed at \$50,000.

Attached hereto is a letter from E. A. Ireland, United States Marshal of Utah, marked Exhibit T.





are ample railroad facilities for the transportation of the prisoners and the goods manufactured by them.

United States prisoners as a class are not professional criminals, and it is often desirable to have such men sentenced to reformatories, as is the practice in some of the States, notably New York, and for indeterminate sentences, the imprisonment to be lengthened or shortened by their conduct. As the law now stands, United States judges cannot impose sentences of this character, and hence the Government cannot avail itself of the use of these institutions. I, therefore, earnestly repeat the recommendation made in my last annual report, that authority be given the judges of the United States to sentence in their discretion prisoners convicted of first offenses to such reformatories or graded prisons as the Attorney-General may select, upon the terms and conditions which govern those institutions in the case of prisoners convicted under the laws of the place in which the institution is located; and it is especially recommended that such a law be passed in regard to the sentencing of juvenile offenders.

United States prisoners awaiting trial or sentence, and those undergoing terms of imprisonment of less than one year, are confined in the various county jails. Efforts have been made to secure their proper treatment as far as possible, and economical arrangements have been entered into for their maintenance and medical treatment, by which the expense of supporting this class of prisoners has been reduced.

#### ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is recommended to Congress that the Attorney-General be authorized to take proper steps to secure and to preserve the records of the office of the Attorney-General which accumulated prior to the creation of the Department of Justice, July 1, 1870. They are of a miscellaneous character, and are important, not only as a history of the Department during an interesting period, but they ought to be preserved because of the valuable information they contain concerning public affairs of the United States previous to the date mentioned. They are now without system or order, subject to loss and destruction. They should be collated in order of time, filed, and labeled, so as to be of easy reference in investigations of any matters which happened in past years connected with the Department. At times it is necessary to find facts or records among these papers, which are now without order. If properly arranged this might be done in a few minutes; but now a labor of weeks, and in some instances a month, is required.

In connection with this, I repeat my recommendation that some room or rooms in this building be so prepared as to render them as secure from fire as possible, for the preservation of the records of the Department. There is now nothing more than the ordinary protection for the records, but for their better security some room should be fitted up and provision made by Congress for their arrangement and preservation.

## UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

During the past year the usual examinations have been made of the several penitentiaries where United States prisoners are confined. In caring for these prisoners I have been impressed with the want of a penitentiary centrally located and controlled by the United States. The Government prisoners generally are confined in State and municipal institutions, over which the Department has no direct control. It is therefore not always possible to secure such treatment and discipline for the prisoners as would be best calculated to effect their reformation. Many of the State penitentiaries are well conducted, and pains have been taken to select such places, but at any time, through a change in the officers, or some other cause, the management of a penitentiary in which there is a number of United States prisoners may change for the worse, and in such a case there is no remedy but the costly one of removing all the prisoners to another place of confinement, which in time may become even worse than the former. And even this power to transfer has restrictions which sometimes render it inadequate to meet the case. After careful consideration, I am satisfied that eventually the Government should erect and control a penitentiary in which to confine its own prisoners. It would be better both for society and the prisoners themselves.

At present, by reason of favorable contracts which have been secured, the cost of maintaining the United States prisoners in the penitentiaries has been reduced to a nominal sum, and I do not overlook the fact that the erection of a Government penitentiary, as is suggested, would increase considerably the expense of keeping these prisoners above what it now costs under these contracts, but I believe that the benefits would more than compensate for the outlay. The subject of convict labor is now receiving the attention of the people and legislatures of the several States. Eventually it may affect the contracts heretofore mentioned, and the cost of supporting United States prisoners would be advanced to its former large proportions, which probably would exceed the cost of erecting and maintaining a Government penitentiary.

United States prisoners as a rule are of a better class of men than the average convict, and are capable of performing better work. If a Government prison were erected the convicts could be employed in the manufacture of supplies exclusively for the Government. This would keep them employed, and should render the penitentiary almost self-sustaining. It would also avoid any objection to convict labor, while the tax-payers would be relieved almost entirely of the burden of supporting them. There are now about 1,200 United States prisoners under sentences of one year and over.

One thousand of these are in prisons east of the Mississippi River, and if Congress acts upon this recommendation, it is suggested that the penitentiary should be erected at some central point where there

are ample railroad facilities for the transportation of the prisoners and the goods manufactured by them.

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United States prisoners awaiting trial or sentence, and those undergoing terms of imprisonment of less than one year, are confined in the various county jails. Efforts have been made to secure their proper treatment as far as possible, and economical arrangements have been entered into for their maintenance and medical treatment, by which the expense of supporting this class of prisoners has been reduced.

#### ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is recommended to Congress that the Attorney-General be authorized to take proper steps to secure and to preserve the records of the office of the Attorney-General which accumulated prior to the creation of the Department of Justice, July 1, 1870. They are of a miscellaneous character, and are important, not only as a history of the Department during an interesting period, but they ought to be preserved because of the valuable information they contain concerning public affairs of the United States previous to the date mentioned. They are now without system or order, subject to loss and destruction. They should be collated in order of time, filed, and labeled, so as to be of easy reference in investigations of any matters which happened in past years connected with the Department. At times it is necessary to find facts or records among these papers, which are now without order. If properly arranged this might be done in a few minutes; but now a labor of weeks, and in some instances a month, is required.

In connection with this, I repeat my recommendation that some room or rooms in this building be so prepared as to render them as secure from fire as possible, for the preservation of the records of the Department. There is now nothing more than the ordinary protection for the records, but for their better security some room should be fitted up and provision made by Congress for their arrangement and preservation.

## DEPARTMENT BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Under the act of Congress placing the building of the Department of Justice under the care of the Attorney-General no mention was made of the care of the grounds adjoining the building and purchased at the same time. Expenses have been incurred for taking charge of the same, under the authority of the Attorney-General. It seems proper that, as these grounds are a part of the original purchase, they ought to be placed, together with the building itself, under the exclusive control of the Attorney-General, and thus avoid a divided jurisdiction over the whole property dedicated by law to the use of the Department of Justice.

## THE LIBRARY.

A larger annual appropriation than that hitherto made is needed to meet the wants of the library of this Department. To supply deficiencies already existing in treatises on various branches of jurisprudence, in law reports, and in works of reference, and to purchase the numerous books of this character published during the year will require at least \$2,500, and I recommend that the annual appropriation for law and miscellaneous books be increased to that amount.

In addition to the \$500 appropriated at the last session for the special purpose of supplying deficiencies in sets of State statutes, I recommend a further appropriation of \$500 for the same object. Much inconvenience arises from the want of more complete collections of these statutes than are at present found on the shelves of the library.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS AND SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

By provision of the sundry civil act of August 7, 1882, an appropriation was made to supply district judges, district attorneys, and clerks of the United States courts, who have not already received the same, with the Revised Statutes, and the statutes annually published since the first revision.

Referring to the act of June 30, 1882, it is deemed advisable to renew a former application for the distribution to district judges and district attorneys of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for furnishing complete sets of the same where there are none at such points where the United States courts are authorized to be held, and to supply broken sets where there are missing volumes.

The applications of judges and attorneys throughout the country represent an existing necessity for these volumes. It cannot be expected that attorneys, whose terms of office are for a short period, will incur the expense of purchasing these books, which are not necessary in their ordinary practice, but which are essential to enable them to protect the interests of the United States. It is believed that the expenditure of the money necessary to purchase these books would be a *wise economy*, as it would enable the officers of the United States to

protect the interests of the Government. The rule of the Attorney-General, which requires outgoing officers to turn over to their successors all books in their custody belonging to the United States, and to send to the Department of Justice duplicate receipts therefor, before their accounts will be adjusted, has been found to protect the Government property, including all books in their offices, from loss or destruction.

#### UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Embraced in the bill providing for salaries for United States court officers, introduced at the last session of Congress, was a clause directing the Attorney-General to provide a uniform system of bookkeeping and returns, and furnish books and blanks for this purpose to United States marshals. Though this bill did not pass, there was an appropriation of \$10,000 "for providing a uniform system of bookkeeping for court officials, to be expended under direction of the Attorney-General." Accordingly, I have had a system of bookkeeping carefully prepared, together with blanks and forms incident thereto, which, in my judgment, seems well adapted for the purpose. I have printed proofs of the forms of the different books and blanks, and intend putting the system to a practical test in several districts during the coming winter. If this system proves satisfactory, as I believe it will, the books can be bound and introduced without delay into each of the districts throughout the country.

#### STAR-ROUTE CIVIL SUITS.

In the autumn of 1883 the Post-Office Department sent to this Department the papers necessary to be used in prosecuting the civil suits arising out of frauds in contracts for carrying the mail on star routes. These papers were placed in the hands of Mr. Simons, one of the chief Assistant Attorneys-General, for the purpose of examination. After he had had them some time he found that the work was of such magnitude that he could not give it the necessary attention without abandoning entirely his regular duties in the Court of Claims, which were of an important character, and he so reported to me. The papers were then partially examined by one of the district attorneys who was in Washington at that time, but as he subsequently wanted a large sum (\$15,000) per annum to take charge of the cases, I declined to employ him. I then sent for another attorney, who had been recommended to me, but after a preliminary examination of the papers he asked a compensation of \$2,500 per month to undertake the suits. This proposition was also declined. I then concluded to detail one of the assistant attorneys in the Department of Justice connected with the Court of Claims to arrange the cases for trial, and directed the different district attorneys to bring suits, so that I could thus superintend them myself and have them attended to promptly by the district attorneys in

places where jurisdiction attached. This has proved a proper course. The suits have been vigorously pressed. In fourteen cases instructions to bring suit have been given to the district attorneys, and in six or eight process has issued and the suits commenced. The gentleman whom I assigned to this work has for some time given them his undivided attention, and has lately been appointed special assistant United States attorney for the purpose, at a moderate compensation. He is now absent from the city on this duty, and has recently submitted to me a report of the condition of the suits, to which I invite your attention. That report in full is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, November 30, 1884.*

SIR: On the 12th of July last I received instructions from you to obtain such papers as were then in this Department pertaining to the proposed Star Route civil suits, to examine into and familiarize myself with the cases, and to report to you their condition, &c. I immediately proceeded to make such examination as was practicable with the incomplete records at hand, and on the 19th of July submitted a preliminary report upon the general character of the cases and offering certain suggestions as to the best course to be pursued in bringing the cases forward. On the 22d of July you addressed me a letter directing me to obtain from the Post-Office Department all the necessary documents and data required in the cases, and directing an immediate correspondence to be opened with the district attorneys in regard to the proposed suits.

In pursuance of these and other instructions which you have given from time to time, the following course has been pursued:

Letters were first addressed to different district attorneys, carefully explaining the character of the cases and requiring their prompt advice as to the practicability of successfully prosecuting the cases in their respective districts. As their replies were received the cases have been promptly taken up and the Post-Office Department called upon for such documents and data as each case required. As fast as these have come to hand from the Post-Office Department the cases have been prepared and transmitted with the least possible delay to the various district attorneys, accompanied by a letter of instructions (more or less in detail as circumstances demanded) directing the prompt commencement of proceedings to recover the amounts believed to be due from the different defendants. The papers in each case contain a carefully prepared statement, showing the exact sum which appears to have been improperly paid to the contractors and the method by which the conclusion is reached.

In preparing the papers and data, in response to my numerous calls upon them, the officials of the Post-Office Department have been very prompt and obliging. The work demanded of them has not been slight, and some delay has been and still is absolutely unavoidable.

In addition to the foregoing, I have given attention to some of the legal questions involved in the controversies. In several of the cases, owing to the fact that moneys were frequently paid to subcontractors and attorneys, questions of some nicety arise as to the proper parties to be made defendants.

In your instructions from time to time you have urged the utmost diligence in these cases consistent with that degree of care and accuracy which the importance of the cases demand, and I have sought to comply and believe I have complied with your wishes in this respect.

The actual status of the cases thus far finally acted upon by this Department is shown by the subjoined statement. In all of the cases not enumerated in this statement action is suspended awaiting the necessary documents and data from the Post-Office Department. The fact that more suits have not been actually begun is doubtless due to the fact that many of the cases are complicated and intricate, and that the

district attorneys are so largely occupied with their current work as to have been thus far unable (notwithstanding your urgent instructions in every case) to give the cases the attention they demand.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. DOUGLASS,  
*Assistant Attorney.*

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*

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STATEMENT.

*Route No. 29149.*—E. W. Parker, contractor; J. W. Parker, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$30,851.22. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated September 11, 1884. Suit brought November 19, 1884.

*Route No. 38118.*—A. H. Brown, contractor. Overpayment, \$11,904.16. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney with instructions for suit dated September 11, 1884. Suit brought September 29, 1884.

*Route No. 32024.*—V. W. Parker, contractor; J. W. Parker, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$178,206.61. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated September 18, 1884. Suit brought November 19, 1884.

*Route No. 45103.*—V. H. Pease, contractor; J. W. Parker, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$5,753.37. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated September 19, 1884. Suit brought November 19, 1884.

*Route No. 46213.*—William H. Force, contractor. Overpayment, \$61,700.82. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated September 23, 1884.

*Route No. 31454.*—John T. Chidester, contractor. Overpayment, \$174,020.41. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated October 7, 1884. Suit begun October 21, 1884.

*Route No. 36107.*—George H. Piatt, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$99,556.20. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated October 7, 1884.

*Route No. 36115.*—Thomas A. McDevitt, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$30,690.16. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated October 8, 1884.

*Route No. 36128.*—O. J. Salisbury, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$14,931.17. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States attorney, with instructions for suit dated October 8, 1884.

*Route No. 38155.*—James B. Price, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$18,460.68. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States Attorney, with instructions for suit, dated October 9, 1884.

*Route No. 39116.*—W. W. Giddings, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$18,911.35. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States Attorney, with instructions for suit, dated October 10, 1884.

*Route No. 46120.*—O. J. Salisbury and M. V. Nichols, contractors. Overpayment \$56,001.87. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States Attorney, with instructions for suit, dated October 18, 1884.

*Route No. 46267.*—O. J. Salisbury, contractor; Monroe Salisbury, subcontractor. Overpayment, \$52,568.47. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States Attorney, with instructions for suit, dated October 22, 1884.

*Route No. 31148.*—James B. Price, contractor. Overpayment, \$42,799.55. Papers prepared and transmitted to United States Attorney, with instructions for suit, dated November 11, 1884.



*Route No. 40116.*—W. M. Griffith, contractor. This case differed from the others in one material respect and admitted of a different course of proceeding. The Post-Office Department alleges that this contractor has been improperly paid \$65,577.53 for "expedition" of the said route. At the same time the contractor alleges that a large balance is due him for the service performed, for which balance he made claim upon the Department. The case involved "controverted questions" both of fact and of law, and the Postmaster-General, acting under the provisions of section 1063 of the Revised Statutes, therefore transmitted it to the Court of Claims, where it now awaits judicial determination. As that court will have full jurisdiction over the counter-claim of the Government, as well as over the claim of the contractor, there may be no occasion for any proceeding against the contractor in any other court.

THE EXAMINATION OF UNITED STATES COURT OFFICERS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

I am pleased to report to Congress that the condition of the public service, so far as it relates to officials connected with this Department, is, I am satisfied, greatly improved. This, I think it is safe to say, is in a large measure due to the active efforts which have been taken by this Department during the present administration in checking irregularities, correcting abuses, and punishing frauds and exactions committed by district attorneys, marshals, and commissioners, which have existed in a number of districts. From the first I have exercised a strict supervision in this respect which is still carried out. In some cases the evils were the result of the general inefficiency of the officer. In others, they could be attributed directly to dishonesty. In every case where these matters came to my attention I have done all in my power to remedy them, and in some cases have secured the conviction and public punishment of such offenders by fine and imprisonment.

It was my intention to form divisions in different parts of the country of that branch of the Department devoted to the examination of court officers, and for that purpose I requested Congress at the last session to appropriate \$50,000, and this amount was strongly recommended by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, which fact is the best evidence of the good work accomplished by this Department. While not granting this request, Congress did, however, give an increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation of the previous year, and while this has not been deemed by me sufficient upon which to establish properly the divisions above referred to, it has enabled me to employ additional examiners, so that inspections could also be made in districts against which no specific charges had been preferred, thus enabling me to improve the service generally. The advantage of this course has been demonstrated, for in some cases deficiencies have been found where there had been no reason to suppose that any existed, and which, in some cases, grew out of misconstruction of the law.

In these efforts to improve the public service many difficulties have been experienced. This course was resisted by those delinquent officers and their adherents, who raised a clamor charging persecution ;

but this was silenced by the convictions and imprisonments that followed, and the useful and purifying effect was soon felt in the whole service. In order that this strict supervision of the conduct and accounts of court officers may be continued, I recommend that the appropriation asked for in the estimates for the coming fiscal year for the prosecution of crimes and examination of accounts be passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,

*Attorney-General.*

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

## EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing number of civil suits to which the United States was a party pending in the district and circuit courts of the United States July 1, 1884, with the number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Districts.	Number pending July 1, 1884.					Number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.													Appealed from district court to Supreme Court.				
						Judgments in favor of the United States.			Judgments for defendants.			Dismissed or discontinued.			Total.								
	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.						
Alabama, northern district		10	2		12																		
Alabama, middle district		5		7	12																		
Alabama, southern district				26	26	1																	
Arkansas, eastern district				1	1																		
Arkansas, western district				38	38																		
California	21	24	3	52	100	4	2	4	1	4	1	13	8	4	18	11							
Colorado				3	26																		
Connecticut				3	3																		
Delaware																							
Florida, northern district	10	3	1	6	20			2	18														
Florida, southern district	1				3																		
Georgia, northern district		22		93	115		19					64	2	3	83	2	7						
Georgia, southern district						4	4	1															
Illinois, northern district	20	11	3	9	43	1	1					1	3	2	3	2	4						
Illinois, southern district		12		16	28		2					2		2	2	2	2						
Indiana		1		4	5																		
Iowa, northern district					1																		
Iowa, southern district		5	4	5	14																		
Kansas				27	27																		
Kentucky	63	1	33		97		23	1	9			18	3	55	1	13							
Louisiana, eastern district	9	11	50		70	4	3		7			1	11	7	5	18							
Louisiana, western district			14		14																		
Maine	10				11	5								1	1								
Maryland	23			15	38									2		4							

Massachusetts	231	36	10	26	303	2	2	1	1	10	18	4	14	20	10	1	2	1	47									
Michigan, eastern district	2		1	4	7				1	1									3									
Michigan, western district			1	4	5														15									
Minnesota	26	1		26	53		1	1	3	5	5	3	1	6	1	1			39									
Mississippi, northern district							1	14											15									
Mississippi, southern district	3						3	1		2									2									
Missouri, eastern district	1	6		1	4														3									
Missouri, western district	1	1	2	13	16		3	2	1					3	2	19			24									
Montana				3	3		1	1	1						2				3									
Nebraska				1	1										1				1									
Nevada				4	4																							
New Hampshire				2	1																							
New Jersey	4	5		2	11		2			1	1		2	3	3				9									
New York, northern district	5			10	17														7									
New York, southern district	2,535	95	52	47	2,729		3	6	2	1	157	6	99	2	184	11	105	3	310									
New York, eastern district	61	277	1	53	392		1	1	2					1	7	1			10									
North Carolina, eastern district							2	54		1	2			1	2	1			57									
North Carolina, western district	18			18			52			13	1			26	1	54			155									
Ohio, northern district				10	12		2				6			5	1	8			8									
Ohio, southern district	14	11		7	32		2	8	3	1				1	8	4			25									
Oregon				7	7		1												5									
Pennsylvania, eastern district	34	1		23	197		1	15	2	13	29	6	8	37	56	8	25	1	135									
Pennsylvania, western district	137	13		20	33		4	1	14	2	3	1		7	1	17			25									
Rhode Island																												
South Carolina	1	8	1		10																							
Tennessee, eastern district				11	16		2												33									
Tennessee, middle district	14			11	25		5	1	20	3	1	2	1	9	10	2	27		40									
Tennessee, western district				4	4		2	4											10									
Texas, northern district	2	4	1	4	7		2				2								4									
Texas, eastern district				1	99		100																					
Texas, western district	1			9	10														9									
Vermont	1			7	8		1							1					1									
Virginia, eastern district				3	3		1	7	4	4				2	1				1									
Virginia, western district				4	4		5												18									
West Virginia				4	4					2									7									
Wisconsin, eastern district				7	7		1												1									
Wisconsin, western district				4	4			1						2					4									
Arizona				6	6														3									
Dakota				127	127																							
District of Columbia	5	1	24	34	64		1	1		1				1					4									
Idaho				8	8														7									
Montana				1,111	1,111														1									
New Mexico	1		2	31	34		2	6		1				1					2									
Utah				7	7														1									
Washington				6	6					2									14									
Wyoming				9	9														10									
Total	3,122	713	118	2,109	6,152	56	173	43	371	21	48	1	46	209	178	113	259	286	399	157	676	6	3	3	4	5	9	1,548



Missouri, eastern district.....	31	1	1	1	2	1	0	43	.....	68	1	42	111	13	4	17
Missouri, western district.....	23	6	.....	.....	7	.....	12	48	.....	44	3	13	60	17	6	20
Nebraska.....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	42	.....	70	.....	24	94	7	1	7
Nevada.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	3	4	1	.....	7	17	17	17	1	18	11	2	13	11	1	12
New York, northern district.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern district.....	3	12	7	1	1	8	8	31	6	5	13	2	12	86	18	35
New York, eastern district.....	7	39	17	.....	4	.....	.....	129	8	10	3	.....	8	19	2	8
North Carolina, eastern district.....	3	24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	1	1	17	1	1	1	1
North Carolina, western district.....	28	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	56	2	21	56	1	4	5
North Carolina, western district.....	142	1	2	.....	1	2	1	147	.....	163	52	69	284	1	1	2
Ohio, northern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	17	.....	17	21	2	4	18
Ohio, southern district.....	4	13	1	.....	2	1	3	18	34	10	10	17	27	9	16	17
Oregon.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	8	19	51	.....	2	1	2	5	3	1	.....
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	11	3	1	.....	14	.....	4	10	.....	5	5	2	48	9	5	1
Pennsylvania, western district.....	22	11	.....	.....	6	.....	18	57	.....	25	2	6	33	15	7	1
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	112	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	150	.....	188	59	144	391	1	1	44
Tennessee, eastern district.....	163	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	13	187	.....	399	43	23	465	5	1	6
Tennessee, middle district.....	75	1	.....	.....	3	.....	12	91	.....	235	47	62	344	4	1	5
Tennessee, western district.....	33	1	.....	.....	2	.....	19	55	.....	23	1	2	25	7	1	8
Texas, northern district.....	31	17	.....	.....	.....	1	34	83	.....	1	9	39	49	7	4	8
Texas, eastern district.....	43	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	.....	1	2	9	12	1	6	19
Texas, western district.....	27	7	1	1	1	1	28	79	61	16	2	2	21	8	2	10
Vermont.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	142	5	76	12	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Virginia, eastern district.....	5	20	15	.....	2	.....	9	49	.....	3	7	6	21	7	1	8
Virginia, western district.....	298	4	3	.....	67	7	318	.....	82	29	180	241	3	1	2	6
West Virginia.....	336	43	.....	.....	4	47	422	3	1	8	116	66	33	14	5	6
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	8	2	.....	.....	2	1	13	.....	2	.....	9	11	8	.....	.....	8
Wisconsin, western district.....	1	6	.....	.....	3	.....	32	40	.....	5	.....	4	9	4	1	4
Arizona.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	9	1	.....	.....	4	.....	41	55	2	3	6	1	3	10	5	1
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

**TABLE 2.—Statements showing the number of persons per person-year period, by sex, age group, race, marital status, and education, who were employed full time during the calendar year 1967.**

District	Civil Rights Act	Interracial Marriage Laws	Segregation Laws	Fair Housing Laws	Future Legislation
	Avoided or quashed Acquitted Total	Avoided or quashed Acquitted Total	Avoided or quashed Acquitted Total	Avoided or quashed Acquitted Total	Avoided or quashed Acquitted Total
Alabama - northern district					
Alabama - middle district					
Alabama - southern district					
Arkansas - eastern district					
Arkansas - western district					
California		\$60 \$8			
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware	2				
Florida - northern district					
Florida - southern district					
Georgia - northern district					
Georgia - southern district					
Illinois - northern district					
Illinois - southern district					
Indiana					
Iowa - northern district					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana - eastern district					
Louisiana - western district					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan - eastern district					
Michigan - western district					
Minnesota					
Mississippi - northern district					
Mississippi - southern district					

Missouri, eastern district	3	20	23	5	478	81	123	682	173	47	40	26	12	4	22	38	3,235	1,038	796	5,069	12,542
Missouri, western district																					
Nebraska																					
Nevada																					
New Hampshire																					
New Jersey																					
New York, northern district																					
New York, southern district																					
New York, eastern district	1	1																			
North Carolina, eastern district																					
North Carolina, western district	1	1																			
Ohio, northern district																					
Ohio, southern district																					
Oregon																					
Pennsylvania, eastern district																					
Pennsylvania, western district																					
Rhode Island																					
South Carolina																					
Tennessee, eastern district																					
Tennessee, middle district	1	1																			
Tennessee, western district																					
Texas, northern district	10	10																			
Texas, eastern district																					
Texas, western district																					
Vermont																					
Virginia, eastern district																					
Virginia, western district																					
West Virginia																					
Wisconsin, eastern district																					
Wisconsin, western district																					
Arizona																					
Dakota																					
District of Columbia																					
Idaho																					
Montana																					
New Mexico																					
Utah																					
Washington																					
Wyoming																					
Total	3	20	23	5	478	81	123	682	173	47	40	26	12	4	22	38	3,235	1,038	796	5,069	12,542



## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

State	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182</
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

# Section 1.02: Introduction

District	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171</
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[illegible]



## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

[illegible]

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT D.—Statement showing the number of civil suits to which the United States was not a party commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, with the number pending July 1, 1884.

Districts.	Number commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.			Number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.						Number pending July 1, 1884.		
	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.	Admiralty.			Other suits.			Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.
				Judgments for plaintiff.	Judgments for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Judgments for plaintiff.	Judgments for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.		
Alabama, northern district.....	37	37	74	18	1	1	20	14	3	7	39	39
Alabama, middle district.....	35	35	70	18	1	1	20	14	3	7	39	39
Alabama, southern district.....	21	16	37	18	1	1	20	14	3	7	39	39
Arkansas, eastern district.....	5	385	390	1	2	1	4	119	34	10	163	177
Arkansas, western district.....	45	296	341	6	13	1	20	99	104	17	220	237
California.....	315	315	630	4	5	1	10	134	48	157	339	395
Colorado.....	5	65	70	4	5	1	10	20	13	20	53	63
Connecticut.....	5	7	12	4	5	1	10	20	13	20	53	63
Delaware.....	5	7	12	4	5	1	10	20	13	20	53	63
Florida, northern district.....	50	85	135	3	5	1	9	41	2	22	63	74
Florida, southern district.....	50	85	135	3	5	1	9	41	2	22	63	74
Georgia, northern district.....	11	54	65	12	5	1	18	28	29	6	63	69
Georgia, southern district.....	55	457	512	22	31	10	63	159	312	29	471	572
Illinois, northern district.....	10	260	270	3	3	1	7	228	21	147	396	414
Illinois, southern district.....	7	179	186	3	3	1	7	76	25	62	163	170
Indiana.....	3	175	178	1	3	1	5	88	29	25	142	150
Iowa, northern district.....	204	204	408	1	1	1	3	80	66	37	183	220
Iowa, southern district.....	429	429	858	1	1	1	3	232	58	37	290	360
Kansas.....	23	23	46	2	1	1	4	18	12	6	36	40
Kentucky.....	121	288	409	73	29	1	103	136	12	6	148	170
Louisiana, eastern district.....	5	35	40	1	6	1	8	10	3	6	19	29
Louisiana, western district.....	24	61	85	14	6	1	21	9	14	6	29	39
Maine.....	127	81	208	25	57	1	83	10	6	8	99	112
Massachusetts.....	76	275	351	32	49	1	82	81	36	88	197	233
Michigan, eastern district.....	277	238	515	165	40	1	206	81	73	88	172	225
Michigan, western district.....	59	149	208	17	28	1	46	72	88	15	160	183
Minnesota.....	1	277	278	1	1	1	3	91	30	30	151	164
Mississippi, northern district.....	100	100	200	4	3	1	8	73	24	37	97	111
Mississippi, southern district.....	123	123	246	4	3	1	8	57	37	37	94	131

# REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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Missouri, eastern district.....	43	149	192	63	6	60	74	65	139	4	155	159
Missouri, western district.....	5	270	275	.....	3	3	81	25	260	2	393	395
Nebraska.....	2	278	280	.....	.....	.....	145	117	262	5	298	303
Nevada.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	5	3	16	.....	40	40
New Hampshire.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	67	67
New Jersey.....	150	105	265	36	5	116	14	8	62	63	428	491
New York, northern district.....	132	234	356	31	2	39	77	9	51	116	4,645	4,761
New York, southern district.....	462	450	912	18	6	143	167	30	149	229	5,449	6,051
New York, eastern district.....	369	218	567	11	10	132	153	4	9	44	632	1,483
North Carolina, eastern district.....	8	15	23	1	1	2	4	9	8	12	35	41
North Carolina, western district.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	15	15
Ohio, northern district.....	25	136	161	10	10	20	22	2	57	.....	26	463
Ohio, southern district.....	15	221	236	4	9	13	44	62	106	18	620	638
Oregon.....	18	106	124	3	5	12	30	12	54	96	297	306
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	72	304	376	28	9	88	61	28	196	53	829	882
Pennsylvania, western district.....	42	146	188	13	5	16	34	27	205	49	201	250
Rhode Island.....	24	24	24	13	.....	13	13	3	16	3	122	125
South Carolina.....	18	30	48	11	2	13	20	13	33	8	41	49
Tennessee, eastern district.....	55	58	58	.....	.....	.....	13	30	43	.....	60	60
Tennessee, middle district.....	7	41	48	16	4	20	21	19	40	3	36	39
Tennessee, western district.....	3	38	41	1	5	6	56	5	61	28	85	113
Texas, northern district.....	273	273	273	.....	.....	.....	127	16	83	.....	243	243
Texas, eastern district.....	10	78	88	9	10	19	34	25	59	9	165	174
Texas, western district.....	4	64	64	4	.....	4	23	42	65	.....	65	65
Vermont.....	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	8	2	22	.....	71	71
Virginia, eastern district.....	39	36	75	29	3	32	12	9	21	7	54	61
Virginia, western district.....	28	28	28	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	.....	196	196
West Virginia.....	4	53	57	5	.....	5	24	14	2	15	420	435
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	23	134	157	11	16	27	60	14	109	183	349	371
Wisconsin, western district.....	.....	81	81	.....	.....	.....	26	6	23	55	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	658	658	658	.....	.....	.....	290	41	853	.....	178	178
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	274	274	274	.....	.....	.....	99	40	139	.....	148	148
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,378	9,322	11,700	775	342	509	3,706	1,755	1,651	3,989	26,383	30,372



EXHIBIT D (SUPPLEMENT).—Statement of the amounts of judgments in civil suits, to which the United States was not a party, in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Districts.	Amount of judgments for plaintiff.			Amount of judgments for defendant.		
	Admi-ralty.	Other suits.	Total.	Admi-ralty.	Other suits.	Total.
Alabama, northern district.		\$18,435 99	\$18,435 99			
Alabama, middle district.		40,876 11	40,876 11		\$508 00	\$508 00
Alabama, southern district.	\$10,545 56	23,536 03	34,081 59			
Arkansas, eastern district.	44 00	361,100 00	361,144 00			
Arkansas, western district.		27,751 59	27,751 59			
California.	7,387 78	702,905 61	710,293 39			
Colorado.		378,764 97	378,764 97		1,100 00	1,100 00
Connecticut.	1,900 00	19,581 91	21,481 91		2,947 21	2,947 21
Delaware.		831,984 00	831,984 00			
Florida, northern district.	668 90	104,421 98	105,090 88			
Florida, southern district.	53,757 30		53,757 30			
Georgia, northern district.		68,984 63	68,984 63		391 56	391 56
Georgia, southern district.	18,152 33	92,456 81	110,609 14	\$598 72	471 06	1,069 78
Illinois, northern district.	46,413 44	995,664 44	1,042,077 88		11,313 78	11,313 78
Illinois, southern district.		444,800 00	444,800 00			
Indiana.	791 95	1,716,115 66	1,716,907 61		1,014 00	1,014 00
Iowa, northern district.		132,349 66	132,349 66		2,576 96	2,576 96
Iowa, southern district.	1,018 70	278,936 99	279,955 69			
Kansas.		9,541,434 12	9,541,434 12		820 00	820 00
Kentucky.	14,821 00	45,350 00	60,171 00			
Louisiana, eastern district.	51,491 18	586,177 82	637,669 00	40,603 01		40,603 01
Louisiana, western district.	100 00	15,693 57	15,793 57		150 00	150 00
Maine.	4,327 29	18,231 02	22,558 31		1,493 68	1,493 68
Maryland.	17,546 69	20,960 63	38,507 32			
Massachusetts.	72,337 00	112,232 88	184,569 88	402 50	1,200 00	1,602 50
Michigan, eastern district.	64,610 43	232,652 58	297,272 01			
Michigan, western district.	1,056 71	196,369 73	197,366 44		362 47	362 47
Minnesota.		205,000 00	205,000 00		38,000 00	38,000 00
Mississippi, northern dist.		583,294 52	583,294 52			
Mississippi, southern dist.	2,330 68	173,439 80	175,770 48	8,439 00	4,399 22	12,838 22
Missouri, eastern district.	21,354 13	345,829 40	367,183 53			
Missouri, western district.		775,204 31	775,204 31		478,016 12	478,016 12
Nebraska.		458,836 16	458,836 16		3,810 00	3,810 00
Nevada.		731,430 60	731,430 60			
New Hampshire.		10,000 00	10,000 00			
New Jersey.	15,893 29	76,785 71	92,679 00		32 30	32 30
New York, northern dist.	43,784 12	280,393 18	304,177 36	792 28	2,051 55	2,843 83
New York, southern dist.	70,968 98	1,882,021 94	1,952,990 92	718 05	138,019 88	138,737 93
New York, eastern district.	63,324 28	6,600 92	69,925 20	2,976 87	882 43	3,859 30
North Carolina, east'n dist.	439 50	4,410 60	4,850 10	100 95	1,786 69	1,887 64
North Carolina, west'n dist.		3,787 59	3,787 59		143 33	143 33
Ohio, northern district.	13,365 89	25,541 59	38,907 48		2,300 00	2,300 00
Ohio, southern district.	20,358 03	97,941 41	118,299 44		3,438 51	3,438 51
Oregon.	3,034 59	70,801 24	73,835 83	327 96	621 03	948 99
Pennsylvania, eastern dist.	17,916 36	148,791 16	166,707 52			
Pennsylvania, west'n dist.	37,150 94	255,163 50	292,314 44		2,000 00	2,000 00
Rhode Island.	23,701 17	43,023 99	66,725 16		396 20	396 20
South Carolina.	8,991 73	30,150 06	39,141 79			
Tennessee, eastern district.		68,004 09	68,004 09		2,247 71	2,247 71
Tennessee, middle district.	3,040 81	117,095 80	120,136 61	53 15	932 09	985 24
Tennessee, western district.	71 50	113,000 00	113,071 50			
Texas, northern district.		174,342 55	174,342 55			
Texas, eastern district.	18,309 68	48,617 89	66,927 57			
Texas, western district.	480 00	44,000 00	44,480 00			
Vermont.		28,348 00	28,348 00		154 40	154 40
Virginia, eastern district.	10,512 00	2,265 50	12,777 50			
Virginia, western district.		8,901 48	8,901 48		29 50	29 50
West Virginia.	3,246 58	61,334 51	64,581 09		180 65	180 65
Wisconsin, eastern district.	4,726 99	49,837 64	51,564 63		517 21	517 21
Wisconsin, western district.		41,443 00	41,443 00		500 00	500 00
Arizona.						
Dakota.						
District of Columbia.						
Idaho.						
Montana.						
New Mexico.						
Utah.		523,974 29	523,974 29		192,734 00	192,734 00
Washington.						
Wyoming.		29,844 07	29,844 07		1,544 05	1,544 05
Total.	749,980 57	24,504,215 23	25,254,195 80	55,012 49	899,085 59	954,098 08

EXHIBIT E.—*Tabular statement of causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the Court of Claims.*

Calendar year.	Number of suits brought in each year.			Number of suits closed by report* or judgment† each year.				Suits pending of the number brought in each year aforesaid.		Recovery by United States on counter-claims.
	No. of suits.	Amount claimed.	No. of cases in which amount not stated in petition.	No. for claim-ants.	Amount claimed.	Amount of recovery.	No. for defend-ants.	Amount claimed.	No. of suits pend- ing.	Amount claimed.
1855.....	464	\$5,910,801 84	142	25	\$570,301 09	\$312,324 54	20	\$167,314 86		
1856.....	320	3,941,813 15	70	28	144,924 02	40	40	1,180,239 94		
1857.....	823	3,490,058 55	31	17	179,982 73	46,859 22	31	547,061 70		
1858.....	173	1,382,158 05	83	8	76,386 13	35,559 36	53	2,187,535 86		
1859.....	40	958,867 11	21	5	401,541 37	80,821 04	20	302,113 71		
1860.....	35	953,480 63	16	10	11,164 75	8,369 00	9	195,961 96		
1861.....	7	380,970 92	4	4	159,324 45	(5)				
1862.....	17	110,381 75	5	6	(1)					
1863.....	114	2,103,503 43	2	1	180,801 60	73,402 32	406	3,081,662 78		
1864.....	154	1,614,914 37	13	5	245,885 28	136,704 14	330	4,041,952 45		
1865.....	46	1,347,540 17	2	8	247,218 74	133,969 90	23	630,860 76		
1866.....	361	6,593,772 77	294	18	2,005,051 94	872,863 01	206	2,146,404 13		
1867.....	488	13,086,344 14	1	50	1,406,883 07	782,620 40	114	1,288,092 75		
1868.....	745	27,938,800 48	10	98	1,411,570 31	855,326 21	24	1,591,630 45		
1869.....	2,344	6,794,619 64	46	114	1,568,154 37	1,035,132 43	72	1,070,010 69		
1870.....	161	4,055,730 42	1	65	1,578,968 13	1,161,615 53	53	2,241,739 04		
1871.....	114	3,269,807 96	1	132	2,831,172 55	2,078,865 50	36	968,931 63		\$1,647 58
1872.....	450	8,981,125 45	2	1	5,775,255 42	3,637,937 21	17	461,439 21		
1873.....	1,125	5,080,165 51	2	628	5,615,580 81	3,608,624 30	30	696,283 32		
1874.....	2,180	30,849,722 12	14	1,731	4,035,542 57	2,949,136 00	65	1,119,713 10		
1875.....	738	3,971,371 59	20	234	4,473,476 29	1,136,736 10	59	2,850,959 23		\$1,005,890 00
1876.....	592	3,392,910 55	9	27	1,472,661 84	293,710 14	2,431	13,753,158 91		4,419 30
1877.....	307	8,015,936 99	1	32	324,127 75	189,697 92	4,398	10,401,033 18		6,106 53
1878.....	102	4,339,622 11		65	1,217,134 43	412,163 19	2,497	39,635,379 94		2,611,637 37
1879.....	164	2,313,318 49			1,635,546 11	331,742 80	1,566	13,763,582 69		1,467,667 60
1880.....	256	839,702 61		190	1,721,293 12	854,351 50	1,305	2,340,122 95		49,895 24
1881.....	418	17,773,362 73		51	370,545 14	178,016 48	1,666	4,241,011 39		17,099,141 42
1882.....	583	1,445,819 83	294	31	881,015 44	468,994 13	376	3,754,377 17		539,099 14
1883.....	813	10,090,997 63	44	32	722,630 22	217,331 88	274	3,017,731 82		6,874,661 54
1884.....	280	7,844,611 80	11	65			79	2,266,977 73		7,838,175 41
Total.....	14,511	188,813,262 91	1,041	3,653	32,614,807 95	19,235,105 50	9,295	119,025,196 37	1,593	38,173,115 93
										659,803 34

\* The act organizing the Court of Claims was passed February 4, 1855 (10 Stat., 612), by which the court was directed to hear and determine claims and report the cases and facts to Congress, with their opinion.  
† On the 3d of November, 1863 (12 Stat., 765), the said act was amended, and the courts authorized to render final judgments, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Judgment for land scrip.

**EXHIBIT F.**—*General statement of all the appropriations placed under the Department of Justice which were available, and those from which payments were made, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as required by section 3, act approved June 30, 1879.*

Balance of reappropriation, expenses of United States courts, 1879 and prior years:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$41,561 87	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	6,366 36	
	47,928 23	
Payments during fiscal year .....	7,402 20	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		\$40,526 03
Salaries of district marshals, 1880 and prior years:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	990 45	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		990 45
Balance of appropriation, expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1880 and prior years:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$12 00	
Payments during fiscal year.....	12 00	
Balance of appropriation, fees of supervisors of elections, prior to July 1, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$50 00	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		50 00
Balance of reappropriation, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$14,274 00	
Payments during fiscal year.....	383 97	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		13,890 03
Balance of reappropriation, fees of district attorneys, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$5,395 27	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		5,395 27
Balance of reappropriation, fees of clerks, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$7,788 73	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		7,788 73
Balance of reappropriation, fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$9 75	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		9 75
Balance of reappropriation, fees of jurors, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$742 35	
Payments during fiscal year.....	300 00	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		442 35
Balance of reappropriation, fees of witnesses, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$371 10	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		371 10
Balance of reappropriation, support of prisoners, United States courts, 1880:		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$1,093 00	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		1,093 00

Balance of appropriation, rent of court-rooms, United States courts, 1880:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$360 00
Payments during fiscal year .....	60 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	\$300 00
Balance of reappropriation, miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1880:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$615 99
Payments during fiscal year .....	157 91
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	458 08
Balance of appropriation, expenses United States courts in Utah, 1880:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$1,517 61
To surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....	1,517 61
Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1881 and prior years:	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	\$645 82
To surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....	645 82
Fees of witnesses, United States courts, 1881 and prior years:	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	\$194 25
To surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....	194 25
Support of prisoners, United States courts, 1881 and prior years:	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	\$1,697 00
To surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....	1,697 00
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1881 and prior years:	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	\$77 25
To surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....	77 25
Balance of appropriation, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1881:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$13,280 86
Payments during fiscal year .....	1,512 52
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	11,768 34
Balance of appropriation, fees of clerks, United States courts, 1881:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$7,814 50
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	7,814 50
Balance of reappropriation, expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1881:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$1,077 32
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	1,077 32
Balance of appropriation, law library, Wyoming Territory:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$24 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	24 00
Balance of appropriation, payment of special deputy marshals at Congressional elections, 1881 and prior years:	
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$2,145 50
Repayments during fiscal year .....	4,658 00
	6,803 50
Payments during fiscal year .....	90 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	6,713 50

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Balance of appropriation, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$31,147 45	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	6,867 71	
	<hr/>	
Payments during fiscal year.....	38,015 16	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		\$25,067 46
Balance of appropriation, fees of clerks, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$20,535 00	
Payments during fiscal year.....	372 40	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		20,162 60
Balance of appropriation, fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$34,961 57	
Payments during fiscal year.....	864 95	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		34,096 62
Balance of appropriation, fees of jurors, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$67,085 27	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	528 57	
	<hr/>	
Payments during fiscal year .....	67,613 84	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		67,009 84
Balance of appropriation, fees of witnesses, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$58,937 45	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	4,229 04	
	<hr/>	
Payments during fiscal year.....	63,166 49	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		61,739 48
Balance of appropriation, support of prisoners, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$62,244 24	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	3,424 31	
	<hr/>	
Payments during fiscal year .....	65,668 55	
	<hr/>	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884.....		61,213 67
Balance of appropriation, rent of court-rooms, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$20,803 40	
Payments during fiscal year .....	1,404 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884.....		19,399 40
Balance of appropriation, miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1882: .		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$10,254 24	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	1,571 97	
	<hr/>	
Payments during fiscal year .....	11,826 21	
	<hr/>	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		9,094 72

Balance of appropriation, salaries, Department of Justice, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$5,229 74	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		\$5,229 74
Balance of appropriation, prosecution of crimes, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$1,981 33	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		1,981 33
Balance of appropriation, defending suits in claims against the United States, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$5,967 24	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		5,967 24
Balance of appropriation, support of convicts, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$21,198 76	
Payments during fiscal year .....	146 00	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		21,052 76
Balance of appropriation, punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$1,804 81	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		1,804 81
Balance of appropriation, expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$3,575 15	
Payments during fiscal year .....	814 95	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		2,760 20
Balance of appropriation, rent of building, Department of Justice, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$989 00	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		989 00
Balance of appropriation, preservation of records, United States courts, Frankfort, Ky., 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$144 00	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		144 00
Balance of appropriation, publishing supreme court report, Territory of Wyoming, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$1,000 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	819 17	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		180 83
Contingent expenses, Department of Justice, 1882, viz, balance of appropriation, furniture and repairs, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$12 67	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		12 67
Balance of appropriation, stationery, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	0 32	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		32
Balance of appropriation, horses and wagons, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	163 36	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884 .....		163 36

Balance of reappropriation, miscellaneous items, 1882:		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$178 06	
Balance to surplus fund, June 30, 1884.....		\$178 06
Balance of appropriation, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$60,472 85	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	22,308 77	
	82,781 62	
Payments during fiscal year.....	43,827 24	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		38,954 38
Balance of appropriation, fees of district attorneys, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$159 59	
Payments during fiscal year.....	147 38	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		12 21
Balance of appropriation, fees of clerks, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$14,860 84	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	21 30	
	14,882 14	
Payments during fiscal year.....	14,876 85	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		5 29
Balance of appropriation, fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$27,951 28	
Payments during fiscal year .....	27,950 93	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		35
Balance of appropriation, fees of jurors, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance, July 1, 1883.....	\$2,867 55	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	47,643 33	
	50,510 88	
Payments during fiscal year .....	17,832 15	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		32,678 73
Balance of appropriation, fees of witnesses, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$4,145 02	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	47,355 19	
	51,500 21	
Payments during fiscal year.....	39,766 83	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		11,733 38
Balance of appropriation, support of prisoners, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$89,229 56	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	21,134 93	
	110,364 49	
Payments during fiscal year .....	33,072 21	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		77,292 28
Balance of appropriation, rent of court-rooms, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$32,221 32	
Payments during fiscal year.....	16,472 43	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		15,748 89

Balance of appropriation, miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$7,710 01	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	13,074 27	
	<hr/>	
	20,784 28	
Payments during fiscal year.....	18,884 64	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		\$1,899 64
Balance of appropriation, salaries of employes, court-house, Washington, D. C., 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$222 67	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		222 67
Balance of appropriation, prosecution of crimes, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	1,904 73	
Payments during fiscal year .....	1,904 73	
	<hr/>	
Balance of appropriation, defending suits in claims against the United States, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$5,770 01	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		5,770 01
Balance of appropriation, support of convicts, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$10,201 24	
Payments during fiscal year.....	713 14	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		9,488 10
Balance of appropriation, punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$2,640 85	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	187 45	
	<hr/>	
	2,828 30	
Payments during fiscal year .....	721 68	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		2,106 62
Balance of appropriation, prosecution and collection of claims, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883.....	\$639 25	
Payments during fiscal year.....	15 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		624 25
Balance of appropriation, expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1883:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$3,907 55	
Payments during fiscal year .....	1,072 45	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		2,835 10
Balance of appropriation, judgment and costs in suit of L. P. Milligan:		
Balance July 1, 1883 .....	\$802 16	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		802 61
Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 ..	\$600,000 00	
Repayments during fiscal year.....	2,062 22	
	<hr/>	
	602,062 22	
Payments during fiscal year .....	601,435 67	
	<hr/>	
Balance July 1, 1884.....		626 55



Fees of district attorneys, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	\$325 000 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	311,242 49	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		\$13,757 51
Fees of clerks, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	160,000 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	127,207 12	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		32,792 88
Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	130,000 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	92,049 06	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		37,950 94
Fees of jurors, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	450,000 00	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	6,702 25	
Payments during fiscal year .....	456,702 25	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		12 25
Fees of witnesses, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	600,000 00	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	9,874 33	
Payments during fiscal year .....	609,874 33	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		274 68
Support of prisoners, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation act of March 3, 1883 .....	300,000 00	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	6,541 03	
Payments during fiscal year .....	306,541 03	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		74,285 34
Rent of court-rooms, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	50,000 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	37,149 20	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		12,850 80
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	310,000 00	
Repayments during fiscal year .....	2,312 79	
Payments during fiscal year .....	312,312 79	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		17,707 31
Salaries, Department of Justice, 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	138,450 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	136,448 02	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		2,001 98
Salaries of employes, court-house, Washington, D. C., 1884:		
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	\$9,840 00	
Payments during fiscal year .....	9,810 00	
Balance July 1, 1884 .....		30 00

Salary of warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	\$1,800 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	1,800 00
•	
Prosecution of crimes, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	25,000 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	21,665 90
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	\$3,334 10
Defending suits in claims against the United States, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	9,000 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	6,422 30
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	2,577 70
Repairs to court-house, Washington, D. C., 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	1,000 00
Payments during fiscal year .....	950 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	50 00
Support of convicts, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	10,000 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	1,439 25
Balance July 1, 1884.....	8,560 75
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	5,000 00
Payments during fiscal year .....	4,085 65
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	914 35
Prosecution and collection of claims, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	1,500 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	1,500 00
Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	26,000 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	24,072 15
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	1,927 85
Payment to Henry Fink, United States marshal:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	108 80
Payment during fiscal year.....	108 80
Contingent expenses, Department of Justice, viz, furniture and repairs, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	\$1,000 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	750 00
Balance July 1, 1884 .....	250 00
Books for Department library, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	1,500 00
Payments during fiscal year .....	1,500 00
Books for office of Solicitor, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	500 00
Payments during the fiscal year .....	500 00
Stationery, 1884:	
Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	1,500 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	1,500 00

## Horses and wagons, 1884 :

Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883.....	\$1,200 00
Payments during fiscal year.....	<u>1,200 00</u>

## Miscellaneous items, 1884 :

Appropriation, act of March 3, 1883 .....	7,160 00
Payments during fiscal year .....	<u><u>7,160 00</u></u>

**EXHIBIT G.**—*Statement showing items, amounts, cause of expenditures, and persons paid from contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.*

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

1883.	L. C. Bishop :		
July	1. For 100 reams W. C. paper .....	\$15 00	
	For 100 pounds sulphate of iron, at 10 cents .....	10 00	
	For 2 dozen bottles carbolic acid.....	6 00	
	For 1 gross matches .....	3 60	
	2. For 1 dozen kid chamois skins .....	18 00	
		<u>52 60</u>	
	Charles A. Bruff:		
	For supplying and putting on 1 transom rod .....	1 75	
	For 1 brass catch and repairing washstand.....	75	
	For 2 springs and repairing chair .....	2 00	
	For 1 brass catch and repairing washstand door and case door .....	2 00	
	For repairing 1 table.....	50	
	For supplying and putting on 1 transom rod and pin ...	1 80	
	For repairing case door, supplying and putting on 6 wooden escutcheons.....	50	
	For repairing 2 desks, easing drawers, repairing locks, and fitting two keys .....	2 25	
	For repairing wardrobe locks.....	25	
	For repairing and putting knobs on w. c. door .....	90	
	3. For supplying hinges and rehanging wardrobe door ....	1 50	
	For repairing case.....	25	
	For repairing desk and easing drawers.....	1 50	
	For supplying 2 brass-socket casters and putting on chair.	75	
	5. For supplying and putting in 21 sash-cords, at 50 cents.	10 50	
	For supplying and putting on 5 sash locks and supplying cord for 4 awnings .....	2 00	
	For one-half dozen hooks and putting up hat and coat rack .....	1 95	
	For 1 Yale lock and putting on drawer.....	2 00	
	W. D. Wyvill:		
	2. For 1 green shade, 75 cents; 1 chimney for student's lamp, 15 cents.....	90	
	For 6 cotton mops and handles, at 50 cents.....	3 00	
	For 50 feet 1-inch extra standard hose, at 30 cents.....	15 00	
	For 1 pair brass couplings, 75 cents; 1 stop-cock key, \$1.	1 75	
	5. For 12 large iron spittoons for second and third floors, at \$2.....	24 00	
	For 3 speaking-tube whistle mouth-pieces, at 50 cents ..	1 50	
	For 1 large ice-water cooler .....	9 50	
	For 1 large ice-water cooler stand .....	2 75	
	7. For 1 Grant's water filter.....	2 25	
	For 5 gallons lard oil, at \$1.10 .....	5 50	
	9. For 10 pounds Albany grease, at 40 cents.....	4 00	
	For 2 20-inch feather dusters, at \$2.50; 1 dust brush, \$1.	6 00	
	For 1 covered dust pan, 35 cents; 2½ pounds brass wire, \$1.38 .....	1 73	
	For 1 pair cutting plyers, \$1; 1 screw plate, \$4.50 .....	5 50	
	For 5 gallons vaseline lubricating oil, at \$1.75.....	8 75	
		<u>92 13</u>	

1883.		William O. Saville:		
July	6.	For railway fare from Baltimore to Washington and return, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to inspect boiler in Department of Justice.....	\$2 00	
		For street-car fare.....	20	
	9.	For railway fare from Baltimore to Washington and return, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to complete inspection of boiler in Department of Justice.....	2 00	
		For street-car fare.....	20	
		For lunch.....	80	
				\$5 20
		R. Bruce Bare:		
	16.	For 633 street-car tickets to be used by the messengers of the Department of Justice while traveling on official business....	25 00	
		Henry Neubeck:		
	10.	For making 8 keys for file cases in chief clerk's room....	\$2 00	
	11.	For repairing 1 Yale lock in room No. 7 .....	1 00	
				3 00
		George W. Knox:		
	16.	For freight and cartage on 1 box P. tablets .....	1 22	
		The National Republican Printing Company:		
June	30.	For subscription to Daily Republican from January 1, 1883, to June 30, 1883, inclusive, for office of Solicitor of the Treasury.	3 00	
		Henry Coleman:		
Aug.	31.	For washing 18 dozen and 2 towels during the month of August, 1883, at 30 cents per dozen, for use of Department of Justice.	5 45	
		Ellen Lucas:		
July	31.	For washing for use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the month of July, 1883, 9 and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	2 90	
		James Talty:		
		For $\frac{1}{2}$ lt. chandelier with globes, extra casing and pipe, and hanging same.....	\$12 00	
		For 2 double-swing brackets with globes, holders, and putting up same, \$2.....	4 00	
		For 1 silver-plated camp faucet, 1 Bower's patent trap, 6 pounds lead pipe, 3 pounds solder, brass thimble, setting wash-basin, making new connections, putting trap under basin .....	9 00	
				25 00
		Peter Carroll:		
		For 10 days' labor at Department of Justice building, during the month of July, 1883 .....	10 00	
		Charles A. Bruff:		
	10.	For repairing 1 chair .....	\$1 35	
		For fitting 1 key.....	25	
	26.	For fitting 3 keys .....	1 05	
		For supplying and putting on 2 tumbler locks and 1 Yale lock .....	5 00	
	28.	For supplying and putting on brass hook.....	55	
		For making 2 letter-holders .....	10 00	
Aug.	2.	For repairing, recovering, varnishing, and supplying 1 set patent casters, 1 dozen knobs, and putting on desk.	17 50	
		For repairing wardrobe, and supplying and putting on 1 lock .....	2 50	
				38 20
		John Wells:		
July	31.	For hauling 9 loads ashes from Department of Justice building, at 30 cents.....	2 70	
		J. J. Desmond:		
Aug.	7.	For hauling 39 loads ashes from engine-room, Department of Justice building, at 30 cents.....	11 70	
		I. H. Chamberlin:		
	8.	For whitewashing large hall on fifth floor, water-closet and small store room, and 2 large closets on second floor.....	10 00	

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1883.		James M. Hodges :	
Work	For painting in Department of Justice building as follows:		
done be-	For 323 yards (elliptic) cleaning and painting ceilings at		
tween the	23 cents.....	\$74	29
dates of	For 748 yards (elliptic) base, at 5 cents .....	37	40
July 18	For 339 yards gilded joist, at 24 cents .....	81	36
and Au-	For 571½ yards, cleaning and painting sides, at 20 cents.	114	29
gust 11.	For 253 yards cornice, at 60 cents .....	151	80
	For 313 yards framing and jambs, colored, at 25 cents..	78	25
	For 96 yards varnish, at 20 cents.....	19	20
	For 834½ yards cornice and border, at 8 cents .....	6	70
		563	29
	Measurer's bill 3 per cent. on \$563.29, \$16.90, one-half to		
	bill.....	8	45
			\$571 74
(Sworn measurer's certificate attached to voucher.)			
Penrose Thomas :			
Aug. 11.	For one dozen balls silver polish for use in engine room.....	1	00
R. T. Hunter :			
14.	For 4 portable fire extinguishers.....	200	00
Charles A. Bruff :			
	3. For supplying and putting on 1 awning cleat.....	50	
15.	For supplying and putting on 1 Yale night-latch on door		
	and making brass keeper .....	3	50
	For supplying and putting on door hook and stop.....	65	
			4 65
Mrs. R. Warner:			
Aug. 8.	For four days' labor, to wit, August 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1883, to scrub-		
to 11.	bing large hall floor on fifth story and stairway, Department		
	of Justice building, at \$1 per day.....	4	00
Charles A. Hall:			
Aug. 15.	For three days' labor, to wit, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1883, white-		
	washing in Department of Justice building.....	8	00
Adams Express Company:			
July 11.	For 1 package to Hon. B. H. Brewster, Long Branch, N. J.	\$0	60
13.	For 1 box, value \$5,000, from Austin, Tex., to Hon. Will-		
	iam Lawrence .....	20	75
17.	For 1 package from Philadelphia to J. R. Young, chief		
	clerk.....	60	
25.	For 1 box to E. M. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C.....	1	90
			23 85
Luther Judkins:			
Aug. 24.	For hauling one load books, &c., to Government Printing Office.	1	00
J. Maury Dove:			
July 2.	For 10 tons furnace coal, at \$6.20, stowing away same, at		
	25 cents.....	\$64	50
26.	For 10 tons furnace coal, at \$6.20.....	62	00
	For stowing away same, at 25 cents.....	2	50
			129 00
H. B. Jordan:			
Aug. 28.	For packing valve and cylinder of elevator, Department of		
	Justice .....	8	00
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:			
July 9.	For 1 traveling case for type-writer .....	\$7	50
13.	For 2 type-writers, with 2-4 draw desks .....	215	00
	For ½ dozen bottles oil .....	60	
	For 2 brushes .....	20	
			223 30
Charles A. Bruff:			
Aug. 15.	For supplying glass and bracket and putting the same		
	in place.....	8	00
	For repairing gate and supplying 1 catch .....	1	05
	For taking down revolving book case and map case and		
	putting up book case.....	3	75
21.	For draping building.....	8	00
			20 80

1883.	Ellen Lucas:		
Aug. 31.	For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the month of August, 1883, 8 dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	\$2 40	
July 28.	Robert Leitch & Sons: For 3 register gauge-cocks for steam boiler, at \$1 .....	3 00	
	Henry Coleman:		
Aug. 31.	For washing 15½ dozen towels for Department of Justice during month of August, 1883, at 30 cents .....	4 72	
	R. Bruce Bare:		
Sept. 4.	For 633 street-car tickets for use of messengers and others of Department of Justice while traveling on official business .....	25 00	
	Alexander Reed:		
	6. For hauling six thousand envelopes and one package of books to Government Printing Office .....	1 50	
	H. Crawford:		
	7. For hauling one load books from State Department to Department of Justice .....	50	
	L. G. Bishop:		
Aug. 14.	For 1 dozen whisk brooms .....	\$3 50	
	For 100 cakes B. B. soap .....	8 00	
	For ½ dozen hair brushes .....	2 70	
	For ½ dozen dress combs .....	1 20	
	For 1 gross cup sponges .....	7 20	
			22 60
	William H. Douglas:		
	20. For 9 pounds brass castings, at 40 cents .....	3 60	
	For drilling brass castings .....	50	
	28. For 1 double brass lock wrench .....	1 50	
Sept. 6.	For 4 1½-inch hose clamp wrenches, at 60 cents. ....	2 40	
	For altering 2 iron stays .....	50	
			8 50
	Alexander Reed:		
	14. For hauling one large load of books from Department of Justice to city post-office .....	2 00	
	Peter Carroll:		
Aug. 31.	For ten days' labor at Department of Justice building, during the month of August, 1883 .....	10 00	
	John Schaefer:		
Sept. 20.	For repairing locks on large walnut desk in stenographer's room .....	1 00	
	Acker & Co.:		
Aug. 7.	For 8 feet 2½ inches glazed tile hearth in chief clerk's room, at \$2.75 .....	22 50	
	W. Aitkenhead:		
Sept. 20.	For repairing stone steps in front of Department of Justice building .....	4 00	
	M. G. Copeland & Co.:		
Aug. 13.	For repairing storm-flag for Department of Justice building .....	2 00	
	Seaton Perry:		
	20. For 125 yards black cambric, at 8 cents .....	10 00	
	Lewis Green:		
Sept. 26.	For 2 days' labor storing wood on second, third, and fourth floors, Department of Justice building .....	1 25	
	The New York Herald, James G. Bennett, proprietor:		
	For one year (not including Sunday edition), from July 8, 1883, to July 8, 1884, The New York Herald .....	8 00	
	The New York Times, George Jones, proprietor:		
	For subscription to daily for Solicitor of Treasury, Washington, D. C., from July 9, 1883, to June 30, 1884 .....	11 75	
	Wallace W. Hall:		
Aug. 1.	For telegram, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C., to Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury .....	1 90	

1883.		James M. Hodges:	
Aug.	31.	For plastering elevator passage-way .....	\$35 00
		For painting wall, floor, &c., passage-way .....	50 00
		For painting, varnishing, and bronzing in several rooms throughout building .....	36 00
		For plastering various places throughout building .....	21 00
			<hr/>
			\$142 00
		Henry Coleman:	
Sept.	30.	For washing towels during month of September, Department of Justice, viz, 16½ dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	4 82
		Peter Carroll:	
		For 10 days' labor at Department of Justice building during the month of September, 1883 .....	10 00
		Henry Clark:	
Oct.	2.	For 2 days' labor moving furniture in rooms 6 and 8, floor A, and rooms 2, 3, and 8, floor B, Department of Justice build- ing .....	\$2 50
		Wesley Johnson:	
		For 2 days' labor moving furniture in rooms 6 and 8, floor A, and rooms 2, 3, and 8, floor B, Department of Justice build- ing .....	2 50
		Stephen R. Sinkler:	
		For 2 days' labor moving furniture in rooms 6 and 8, floor A, and rooms 2, 3, and 8, floor B, Department of Justice build- ing .....	2 50
		Washington City post-office, Frank B. Conger, postmaster:	
June	30.	For box rent, postage on letters, &c., from April 1 to June 30, 1883 .....	1 72
		C. Schneider:	
Oct.	3.	For repairing safe lock .....	25
		Ellen Lucas:	
Sept.	30.	For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treas- ury during the month of September, 1883, 7½ dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	2 25
		William Ballantyne & Son:	
Oct.	4.	For one book-stand and shelf .....	8 50
		Charles A. Bruff:	
Sept.	28.	For repairing 1 chair .....	\$1 40
		For fitting 2 keys .....	50
		For repairing and caning 1 large chair .....	1 75
Oct.	3.	For making 2 cases and supplying material .....	60 00
		For supplying and putting on 4 Yale locks and repairing desk doors .....	8 70
		For supplying 3 tumbler locks and repairing desk .....	3 50
			<hr/>
			75 85
		Washington City post-office, Frank B. Conger, postmaster:	
5.		For 2 1-cent postage-stamps .....	02
		For 126 2-cent postage-stamps .....	2 52
		For 39 4-cent postage-stamps .....	1 56
		For 9 10-cent postage-stamps .....	90
			<hr/>
			5 00
		W. D. Wyvill:	
8.		For 3 new water-closets .....	90 00
		For 1 urinal .....	10 00
		For 1 4 by 2 cast-iron cross .....	1 50
		For 2 2-inch cast-iron bends .....	1 00
		For 2 lengths 2-inch cast-iron pipe .....	2 50
		For 2 2-inch double hubs .....	1 50
		For 1½ pounds hemp .....	38
		For 1 1½ Bower's "S" trap .....	3 00
		For 1 1½ thimble .....	50
		For 1 1½ Bower's "S" trap .....	2 50
		For 8½ pounds solder .....	2 13
		For 1½ pounds male fittings .....	50
		For 1½ nipple .....	10
		For 2 pounds galvanized fittings .....	3 50

1883.		W. D. Wyvill—Continued:	
Oct.	8.	For 4 2-inch C. I. bends .....	\$2 00
		For 31½ pounds lead pipe .....	3 15
		For 2 4-inch C. I. caps .....	1 00
		For 1 2-inch C. I. T .....	50
		For 5 pounds solder .....	1 25
		For 2 1½-inch thimbles .....	1 00
		For 10 feet 2-inch C. I. pipe .....	2 50
		For 1 2-inch caulk thimble .....	1 00
		For 1 2 by 1½ reducer .....	50
		For 3 ½-inch nipples .....	30
		For 3 ½-inch thimbles .....	75
		For 1 2-inch Bower's "S" trap .....	4 00
		For 1 2-inch caulk thimble .....	1 00
		For chasing C. I. caps .....	50
		For 1 1½ Bower's "P" trap .....	3 00
		For 16 pounds lead pipe .....	1 60
		For 1 ½-inch L. H. K. stops .....	1 00
		For 2 ½-inch nipples .....	20
		For 1½ pounds fittings .....	2 19
		For 1 ½ by ¾ bushing .....	10
		For 1 ¾ socket .....	10
		For 1 ½ nipple .....	10
		For 1 ½ galvanized fitting, 12 long .....	50
		For 1 ½ galvanized fitting .....	50
		For 1 ¾ nipple .....	20
		For repairing pump rod .....	1 25
		For ½ pound pump leather .....	75
		For 3 brass rods and 6 screws .....	4 00
		For 16 feet ½ B. pipe .....	1 60
		For 1 pound galvanized fittings .....	1 25
		For 1 ½ Union .....	50
		For 2½ feet 1-inch galvanized pipe .....	50
		For 1 ¾ nipple .....	20
		For 3 feet 1 galvanized pipe .....	60
		For 1 large galvanized sink and stand .....	15 00
		For 24 days of plumber and assistant, in putting in and ventilating new closets and repairing old ones .....	168 00
			<hr/>
			\$341 70
		W. D. Wyvill:	
Oct.	8.	For 1 4-inch T. C. bend .....	75
		For 1 1 by ½ steam ell .....	20
		For 33 feet ½ pipe .....	4 29
		For 1 ½ large screw .....	75
		For 4 ½ steam ells .....	1 00
		For 1 ½ bushing .....	25
		For 1 ½ large screw .....	50
		For 23 feet ½ B. pipe .....	2 53
		For 1 2 by 1½ bushing .....	25
		For 1 1½ reducer .....	25
		For 5 feet 1½ black pipe .....	1 50
		For 1 1½ auger valve .....	3 25
		For 10½ feet 1½ pipe .....	3 15
		For 1-1½-inch ell .....	30
		For 3 bolts .....	60
		For 80 feet 1½ steam pipe .....	24 00
		For 6 ½ ells .....	1 80
		For 1 ½-inch reducing ell .....	15
		For 1 ½ by ½ by ½ T .....	15
		For 1 ½ Chapman's valve .....	3 00
		For 1 1½ ell .....	25
		For 1 1½-inch large screw .....	1 60
		For 1 1½ union .....	50
		For 1 1-inch large screw .....	1 00
		For 1 1 by 1 by ½ T .....	25
		For 2 ½ plugs .....	50
		For 1 1½ ell .....	30
		For 6 feet 1-inch B. pipe .....	1 20
		For 2 feet ½-inch B. pipe .....	20
		For 4-½ hooks .....	40
		For 2 1½-inch steam ells .....	60



1883.		W. D. Wyvill—Continued.	
Oct.	8.	For 1 cap and swivel.....	\$0 75
		For 4 feet 2½ B. pipe.....	2 00
		For repairing steam gauge.....	50
		For 1 hose reducer, at 80 cents; 1 cock, at 75 cents.....	1 55
		For 12 gage-glass washers.....	75
		For 2 ½ bushing.....	40
		For 8 1½-inch nipples.....	3 20
		For furnishing fire-clay and fire-brick and lining fire-pot of steam boiler.....	35 00
		For taking down and rebuilding brick work around boiler, and 1 new smoke brick flue.....	120 00
		For 1 new galvanized-iron smoke flue.....	45 00
		For 20 days' time of steam-fitters and assistant in putting up steam pipe.....	140 00
			<hr/> \$404 62
		Herdic Phaeton Co., S. G. Eberly, treasurer:	
	10.	For 633 street-car tickets, to be used by the messengers of the Department of Justice, while traveling on official business...	25 00
		Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict:	
Sept.	1.	For repairs on type-writer, No. 2596.....	\$12 50
	20.	For repairs on type-writer, No. 2486 (4786).....	67 50
	28.	For 1 dozen ribbons.....	9 00
		For 6 dozen rubber bands.....	1 50
			<hr/> 90 50
		Acker & Co.:	
	27.	For casing up two fire-places in the Attorney-General's room with fire-brick, including material, at \$12.50....	25 00
		For 2 square feet unglazed tile in fire-place in chief clerk's room.....	2 50
			<hr/> 27 50
		James Curtis:	
Oct.	10.	For carrying one type-writer from Department of Justice to Remington type-writer office, in Le Droit Building.....	25
		George W. Knox:	
Sept.	10.	For freight and drayage on 4 crates furniture from Philadelphia.	4 04
		D. J. Macarty:	
July	6.	For removing floor for plumber.....	\$1 60
	7.	For 4 days' labor, basement, frames, and doors.....	16 00
		For 90 feet, 8 by 4 select lumber, at 7½ cents.....	6 75
		For 2 pairs door hinges and screws.....	50
		For 2 door locks, at \$1.50.....	3 00
		For 1 door bolt.....	75
	9.	For replacing floor.....	1 20
		For 6 keys to fifth floor and tags, at \$1.....	6 00
		For 4 keys to book case, at 50 cents.....	2 00
		For 3 packing boxes, at \$4.....	12 00
	13.	For 10 days' labor remodeling cases on fifth floor.....	40 00
		For 150 feet 4 by 4 lumber, remodeling cases on fifth floor, at 7 cents per foot.....	10 50
		For nails and screws, remodeling cases on fifth floor....	75
	20.	For 1 day's labor, door of platform to tank.....	4 00
		For 200 feet lumber, platform to tank, at 4 cents per foot.	8 00
		For nails, lock, and hinges.....	1 50
	21.	For ½ day's repairing floor.....	5 00
		For 35 feet N. C. flooring, at 5 cents per foot.....	1 75
	23.	For 2½ days' labor on doors to case in library.....	10 00
		For 40 feet lumber, doors to case in library, at 7½ cents per foot.....	3 00
		For 8 pairs hinges, doors to case in library, at 10 cents..	80
		For 4 case locks, doors to case in library, at 50 cents....	2 00
		For 4 bolts, doors to case in library, at 10 cents.....	40
		For screws and nails.....	20
	26.	For 1 day's labor on basement window.....	4 00
		For 64 feet lumber, basement window, at 4 cents per foot.	2 56
		For nails.....	18
Aug.	2.	For ½ day's labor repairing floor on fifth story.....	2 00
		For 8 feet base molding, at 2 cents per foot.....	16
	4.	For ¼-day's labor repairing case.....	2 00
		For walnut and molding.....	46

1883. D. J. Macarty—Continued.		
Aug. 16.	For 1½ day's labor in walnut brackets.....	\$6 00
	For 10 feet walnut brackets, at 20 cents per foot.....	2 00
	For sawing in mill, and screws .....	1 60
22.	For 400 file boards, at 5 cents.....	20 00
31.	For 3 days' labor on coal vault and basement.....	12 00
	For 250 feet 4 by 4 lumber, vault and basement, at 3½ cents per foot.....	8 75
	For 156 feet 3 by 4 lumber, vault and basement, at 3 cents per foot.....	4 68
	For nails and screws .....	1 44
	For 1 dozen bolts .....	1 20
	For 10 feet 4 by 4 dressed lumber, at 5 cents per foot....	50
Sept. 7.	For 4 days' labor on closets on second floor.....	16 00
	For 168 feet partition lumber, at 7 cents per foot.....	11 76
	For 1 gross screws.....	70
	For 4 pairs hinges.....	40
	For 2 locks, at 75 cents.....	1 50
	For 3 bolts, at 15 cents .....	45
	For nails.....	30
	For 1 dozen coat and hat hooks.....	50
12.	For 4 days' labor on closets on fifth floor.....	16 00
	For 13 feet 4 by 4 lumber, at 5 cents per foot.....	65
	For screws and nails .....	48
14.	For 2 days' labor on elevator and basement.....	8 00
	For 20 feet dressed lumber, at 6 cents per foot.....	1 20
15.	For 1 lock to desk.....	75
18.	For 1½ days' labor, base in hallway .....	6 00
	For 42 feet dressed lumber, at 7 cents per foot.....	2 94
	For 32 feet molding, at 4 cents per foot .....	1 28
	For nails.....	18
25.	For 1,296 feet 4 by 4 lumber, stable, at 3½ cents per foot.....	45 36
	For 900 feet 1 by 2 lumber, stable, at 1 cent per foot.....	9 00
	For 484 feet framing lumber, stable, at 2½ cents per foot.....	12 10
	For lock, hinges, screws, nails, &c.....	7 00
	For hauling dirt .....	3 60
	For 8 days' labor, at \$4.....	32 00
Oct. 4.	For ½ day repairing floor .....	2 00
	For 12 feet N. C. flooring .....	60
		<hr/>
John W. Drew:		\$385 98
15.	For 1 gross Colgate's soap .....	18 00
	For ½ dozen Pear's glycerine soap.....	65
	For ½ dozen hair-brushes .....	10 50
	For ½ dozen hair-combs, at \$9.....	4 50
	For ½ dozen hair-combs, at \$6.....	3 00
	For 5 pounds sponge, at \$2 .....	10 00
	For 5 pounds sponge, at \$2.50.....	12 50
	For 10 pounds insect-powder, Wilson's .....	10 00
	For ½ dozen insect-powder, bellows .....	5 10
		<hr/>
William F. Lutz:		74 25
July 21.	For 1 No. 3 self-inking stamp .....	8 00
	For repairs and ink for 2 stamps.....	4 50
		<hr/>
Mutual District Messenger Company, William F. Chester, general manager:		12 50
31.	For rental night-watch box, July.....	5 00
	For messenger service, as per ticket.....	30
	For messenger service, as per ticket, furnished but lost by watchman .....	10
		<hr/>
Mutual District Messenger Company, William F. Chester, general manager:		5 40
Aug 31.	For rental night-watch box, August .....	5 00
Lorenzo Rice:		
11.	For taking up 24 carpets, hauling to factory, cleaning and storing same, as per following itemized statement:	
	Second floor: room 5, 45 yards; room 6, 72 yards; room 7, 65 yards. Third floor: room 8, 50 yards; room 9, 82 yards; room 10, 105 yards; room 11, 65 yards; room 13, 46 yards;	

1883. Lorenzo Rice—Continued.		
Aug.	11. room 14, 80 yards; room 15, 72 yards. Fourth floor: room 16, 30 yards; room 17, 72 yards; room 21, 42 yards; room 22, 90 yards; room 23, 65 yards; other rooms, second, third, and fourth floors, 50, 40, 20, 70, 50, 50, 56, 18, 56 yards. Making, in all, 1,391 yards at 4 cents per yard .....	\$55 64
Oct.	13. Baltimore and Ohio Express (for Baltimore and Ohio Express Company, in settlement of the account of James W. Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., as follows):	
	For 1 barometer .....	\$6 50
	For returning the money .....	25
	For freight charges .....	40
		7 15
De Krafft & Bruff:		
Oct.	6. For supplying and putting on 1 transom-rod .....	1 75
	6. For repairing desk-drawers .....	50
	12. For repairing door .....	25
	For raising carpet-strip and cutting off door .....	1 50
	For raising box and putting on lid and hinges .....	1 25
	For securing railing .....	25
	15. For repairing and upholstering chair and sofa .....	6 00
	19. For making 2 letter-writer stands .....	10 00
	20. For repairing and caning chair .....	1 50
	For supplying and putting on 1 set of patent casters ..	1 50
		24 50
Baltimore and Ohio Express Company:		
Aug.	8. For charges on package from New York .....	35
	9. For charges on package from New York .....	1 40
	25. For charges on package from New York .....	35
		2 10
S. J. Haislett:		
Oct.	20. For taking down from windows of Department of Justice building 46 awnings .....	4 60
Western Union Telegraph Company:		
For telegraphing during month of July, 1883, as per statement:		
July	2. Brewster from Russell, Little Rock, 36 .....	\$1 08
	3. Brewster from Pritchard, Santa Fé, N. Mex., 47 .....	2 35
	Brewster from Allen, Fargo, Dak., 53 .....	2 12
	4. Brewster from Pritchard, Santa Fé, 135 .....	6 75
	6. Brewster to Smith, Denver, Colo., 22 .....	1 00
	7. Brewster to Melton, Charleston, S. C., 78 .....	1 56
	Brewster from Smith, Denver, Colo., 36 .....	1 44
	Brewster from Waddell, Alexandria, Va., 82 .....	82
	9. Brewster to Smith, Birmingham, Ala., 171 .....	3 42
	Brewster to Bliss, New York, 62 .....	40
	Brewster to Smith, Denver, Colo., 17 .....	1 00
	Brewster to Allen, Fargo, Dak., 17 .....	1 00
	Brewster to Waddell, Alexandria, Va., 42 .....	42
	10. Brewster from Shannon, Miles, Mont., 35 .....	1 40
	Blair to Eubank, Warm Springs, Va., 18 .....	25
	Blair to Simons, Indianapolis, Ind., 36 .....	72
	Blair from Elliott, Warm Springs, Va., 14 .....	25
	Young to Robinson, Warm Springs, Va., 28 .....	28
	Young from Robinson, Warm Springs, Va., 10 .....	10
	11. Phillips to Morphis, Oxford, Miss., 18 .....	50
	Brewster to Sheldon, Tucson, Ariz., 20 .....	1 50
	Brewster from Morphis, Oxford, Miss., 33 .....	66
	Brewster from Russell, Little Rock, Ark., 40 .....	1 20
	Brewster from Stone, Grand Rapids, Mich., 48 .....	96
	12. Phillips to Russell, Little Rock, Ark., 17 .....	75
	Phillips to Stone, Grand Rapids, Mich., 26 .....	52
	13. Phillips to Morphis, Oxford, Miss., 26 .....	52
	Brewster from Morphis, Oxford, Miss., 24 .....	50
	Blair to Robinson, Warm Springs, Va., 5 .....	40
	Blair from Robinson, Warm Springs, Va., 10 .....	40
	Stanton to Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 39 .....	39
	Stanton from Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 133 .....	1 33
	Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 277 .....	2 77
	Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 120 .....	1 20

1883. Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.		
July 13.	Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 98 .....	\$0 98
	Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 84 .....	84
	Cameron to Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 85 .....	85
13.	Cameron to Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 300 .....	3 00
	Cameron to Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 115 .....	1 15
	Cameron to Brewster, Long Branch, N. J., 42 .....	42
	Ewing to Young, Philadelphia, 23 .....	20
14.	Ewing from Young, Philadelphia, 5 .....	15
	Ewing to Townsend, Troy, 20 .....	15
	Ewing to Brewster, Long Branch, 40 .....	40
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 228 .....	2 28
	Brodie from Lee, Philadelphia, 27 .....	20
16.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 23 .....	25
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 32 .....	32
17.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 53 .....	53
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 39 .....	39
	Ewing to McMahon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 .....	15
18.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 40 .....	40
	Young to Sniz, Richmond, 33 .....	33
	Phillips to Root, New York City, 17 .....	15
	Blair to Howe, Chicago, 23 .....	50
19.	Blair to Simons, Indianapolis, 70 .....	1 40
	Blair to Bates House, Indianapolis, 12 .....	50
	Blair from Bates House, Indianapolis, 4 .....	50
	Blair from Howe, Chicago, 6 .....	50
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 67 .....	67
21.	Phillips to Skaats, Mobile, 51 .....	1 53
	Phillips to Reeves, Knoxville, 27 .....	54
	Phillips to McClain, Nashville, 34 .....	68
	Young to Cameron, Harrisburg, 52 .....	35
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 51 .....	51
	Brewster from Zabriskie, Tucson, 43 .....	2 58
	Phillips from McClain, Nashville, 28 .....	56
	Young from Cameron, Harrisburg, 24 .....	20
	Phillips from Skaats, Mobile, 45 .....	1 35
23.	Perry to Woods, Newark, Ohio, 22 .....	25
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 49 .....	49
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 67 .....	67
	Blair to Brewster, Long Branch, 29 .....	29
24.	Blair to Brewster, Long Branch, 78 .....	78
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 38 .....	38
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 120 .....	1 20
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 25 .....	25
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 59 .....	59
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 89 .....	89
	Young from Bliss, New York, 14 .....	15
	Young to Evans, San Antonio, 69 .....	2 76
	Phillips to Pinney, Joliet, Ill., 20 .....	50
	Young to Cameron, Utica, 26 .....	20
	Young to White, Boise City, Idaho, 49 .....	5 90
	Young to Van Zile, Salt Lake, Utah, 49 .....	2 45
	Young from Van Zile, Salt Lake, Utah, 68 .....	3 40
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 29 .....	29
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 78 .....	78
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 64 .....	64
26.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 75 .....	75
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 37 .....	37
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 135 .....	1 35
	Young from Cameron, Utica, 37 .....	25
	Perry to Cameron, Utica, 46 .....	30
	Phillips to Davis, Bloomington, 24 .....	50
	Phillips to Green, Olympia, Washington Ter., 36 .....	2 60
	Phillips to Pinney, Joliet, Ill., 30 .....	60
	Brewster from Van Zile, Ogden, Utah, 84 .....	3 20
27.	Brewster from White, Boise City, Idaho, 96 .....	11 80
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 91 .....	91
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 60 .....	60
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 81 .....	81
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 141 .....	1 41
	Young to Shannon, Helena, Mont., 45 .....	2 70

1883. Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.		
July 27.	Young from Blair, Montgomery, 17 .....	\$0 50
	Young from White, Boise City, Idaho, 73 .....	8 39
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, to Pruden, 115 ....	1 15
	Stanton to Brewster, Long Branch, 34 .....	34
	Perry from Cameron, Albany, 35 .....	25
	Perry from Cameron, Albany, 26 .....	20
28.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 55 .....	55
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 32 .....	32
	Stanton from Brewster, Long Branch, 122 .....	1 22
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 105 .....	1 05
31.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 52 .....	52
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 38 .....	38
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 60 .....	60
	Young from Blair, Montgomery, 16 .....	50
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 74 .....	74
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 98 .....	98
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 85 .....	85
	Brewster from Schuyler, Deer Lodge, Mont., 37 .....	2 22
	Perry to Cameron, Burlington, Vt., 26 .....	52
	Perry from Cameron, Burlington, Vt., 24 .....	50
		<hr/> \$138 41

For telegraphing during month of July, 1883, as per following statement:

July 2.	Rayner to Williams, Key West, 27 .....	81
6.	Rayner to De Witt, Butte, Mont., 23 .....	1 50
	Rayner to Root, New York, 61 .....	40
	Rayner from Clark, New York, 15 .....	15
9.	Rayner from Botkin, Helena, Mont., 25 .....	1 50
	Rayner to Townsend, Troy, 13 .....	15
10.	Rayner from Townsend, Troy, 25 .....	20
12.	Rayner to Searle, Saint Paul, 27 .....	81
	Rayner to Root, New York, 18 .....	15
	Rayner to Trimble, Mobile, 22 .....	60
13.	Rayner from Trimble, Mobile, 19 .....	60
14.	Rayner to Converse, Springfield, Ill., 77 .....	1 54
17.	Rayner to Richards, Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 .....	64
	Rayner from Hoopes, Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 .....	43
23.	Rayner to Corkhill, Washington, D. C., 36 .....	25
26.	Rayner to Michaels, Chicago, 103 .....	4 12
	Rayner to Jewett, Chicago, 82 .....	3 28
31.	Rayner to Michaels, Chicago, 61 .....	1 22

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For telegraphing during month of August, 1883, as per following statement:

Aug. 1.	Young to Blair, Montgomery, Ala., 62 .....	1 24
	Phillips to Botkin, Helena, Mont., 36 .....	2 16
	Young to Boles, Fort Smith, Ark., 24 .....	75
	Phillips to Decker, Denver, 27 .....	1 08
	Attorney-General from Botkin, Helena, Mont., 17 .....	1 50
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 55 .....	55
2.	Young to Blair, Montgomery, 62 .....	1 24
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 42 .....	42
3.	Young to Hayward, Richmond, Ind., 28 .....	56
	Young to Sloss, Huntsville, Ala., 32 .....	64
	Young from Blair, Pass Christian, Miss., 75 .....	2 25
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 172 .....	1 72
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 80 .....	80
4.	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 73 .....	73
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 63 .....	63
	Young from Blair, Pass Christian, 90 .....	2 70
	Young to Blair, Pass Christian, 163 .....	4 89
	Young to chief operator, Port Huron, 41 .....	82
	Young from manager, Port Huron, 21 .....	50
6.	Young to Rives, Knoxville, Tenn., 20 .....	50
	Young from Blair, Montgomery, 110 .....	2 20
	Phillips to Livingston, Greenville, S. C., 22 .....	50
	Phillips to Allen, Fargo, Dak., 35 .....	1 40
7.	Phillips to Waters, Little Rock, 23 .....	75
	Young to Blair, Montgomery, Ala., 167 .....	2 14
	Young from Blair, Montgomery, Ala., 20 .....	50

1883. Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.		
Aug.	7. Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 95.....	\$0 95
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 117.....	1 17
	Brewster from Fay, Denver, 40.....	1 60
	8. Brewster to Conger, Port Huron, Mich., 202.....	4 04
	Brewster to manager, Port Huron, Mich., 34.....	68
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 45.....	45
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 28.....	28
	Phillips to Waddell, Richmond, 34.....	34
	9. Young to Clark, New York, 34.....	25
	Young to Ingalls, Atchison, 38.....	1 12
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 22.....	25
	Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 52.....	52
	Young from Brewster, Long Branch, 159.....	1 59
	Phillips from Waddell, Richmond, 32.....	32
July	9. Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, 127.....	1 27
	Cameron to Brewster, Long Branch, 54.....	54
	10. Phillips to Root, New York, 27.....	20
	Young from Brewster, West End, Long Branch, 57.....	57
	Young from Brewster, West End, Long Branch, 50.....	50
	Brewster from Foster, Indianapolis, Ind., 36.....	72
	11. Young to Brewster, Long Branch, 39.....	39
	Phillips to Pitken, New Orleans, La., 30.....	80
	13. Phillips to Waddell, Richmond, Va., 23.....	25
	Phillips to Root, New York, 13.....	15
	14. Young from Brewster, West End, Long Branch, 82.....	82
	20. Brewster to Archer, Philadelphia, 73.....	45
	21. Brightly to Archer, Philadelphia, 34.....	25
	22. Phillips to Hoyt, Olympia, Wash., 28.....	1 80
	Phillips to Pallette, Denver, 40.....	1 60
	23. Attorney-General from Haslett, Denver, 29.....	1 16
	Phillips to Blair, Huntingdon, Pa., 26.....	26
	Phillips from Blair, Huntingdon, Pa., 41.....	41
	24. Phillips to Ramsay, Salt Lake, 21.....	1 25
	Cameron to Attorney-General, Long Branch, 29.....	29
	25. Brewster to Crosby, Fort Ellis, Mont., 117.....	7 02
	Cameron to Attorney-General, Long Branch, 169.....	1 69
	Cameron from Brewster, Long Branch, 48.....	48
	27. Brewster to Bentley, Denver, Colo., 85.....	3 40
	28. Brewster from Bentley, Denver, Colo., 33.....	1 32
	29. Cameron to Brewster, Newport, 77.....	77
	Cameron from Brewster, Newport, 64.....	64
	22. Robinson to Searle, Saint Paul, 36.....	1 08
	Robinson from Searle, Saint Paul, 16.....	75
	23. Robinson to Irwin, Tionesta, Pa., 27.....	27
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		\$75 73
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		2 10
For telegraphing during month of September, 1883, as follows:		
Sept.	1. Phillips to Hunter, Salt Lake City, 29.....	1 45
	Cameron from Brewster, Newport, 57.....	57
	3. Brewster from Bentley, Denver, 32.....	1 28
	Brewster from Decker, Denver, 68.....	2 72
	4. Phillips to Kregel, Jefferson City, 19.....	75
	6. Cameron from Brewster, Newport, 56.....	56
	7. Maury to Bentley, Denver, 46.....	1 84
	Maury to Dezonche, Philadelphia, 11.....	15
	Attorney-General from Bentley, Denver, 30.....	1 20
	Phillips from Crosby, Helena, 83.....	4 98
	12. Maury to Hilborn, San Francisco, 31.....	2 10
	Cameron to Brewster, Newport, 108.....	1 08
	Cameron from Brewster, Newport, 91.....	91
	Cameron to Attorney-General, Newport, 37.....	37
	Young from Brewster, Newport, 50.....	50
	13. Brewster to Conger, Saint Paul, 205.....	6 15
	15. Maury to Campbell, Yankton, 37.....	1 11
	Brewster from Bentley, Denver, 46.....	1 84
	Brewster from Conger, Saint Paul, 50.....	1 50
	Nourse from Campbell, Sioux Falls, 30.....	90
	18. Brewster from Hilborn, San Francisco, 47.....	3 29
	Cameron to Attorney-General, Newport, 85.....	85

1883.		Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.	
Sept.	19.	Cameron to Brewster, Newport, 63 .....	\$0 63
		Maury to Pitkin, New Orleans, 27 .....	68
		Maury to Keogh, Greensborough, 25 .....	25
		Young to Keogh, Greensborough, 20 .....	25
		Young from Brewster, Newport, 137 .....	1 37
	20.	Maury to Hilborn, San Francisco, 38 .....	2 66
	21.	Young from Schuyler, Helena, 70 .....	4 20
	22.	Simons to Blair, Salt Lake City, 39 .....	1 95
		Young to Brewster, Newport, 65 .....	65
		Maury to Leonard, New Orleans, 36 .....	1 08
	24.	Maury to Tidball, Tucson, 65 .....	3 90
		Maury to McGee, Kansas City, 21 .....	60
		Maury from McGee, Kansas City, 24 .....	60
	25.	Fay to Blair, Salt Lake City, 31 .....	1 55
		Brewster from Gurley, New Orleans, 39 .....	1 16
		Attorney-General from Bentley, Trinidad, 50 .....	2 00
		Young to Brewster, Newport, 49 .....	49
		Young from Brewster, Newport, 71 .....	71
	26.	Phillips to Reeves, Bloomington, Ill., 26 .....	52
	27.	Phillips to Nightingale, Helena, 37 .....	2 22
	28.	Simons from Blair, Salt Lake City, 33 .....	1 65
		Attorney-General from Bentley, Trinidad, 33 .....	1 32
		Phillips from Nightingale, Benton, Mont., 31 .....	1 86
	29.	Phillips to Bentley, Trinidad, 39 .....	1 56
		Phillips to Crosby, Helena, 25 .....	1 50
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			\$71 46
For telegraphing during month of September, 1883, as per statement:			
Sept.	28.	Rayner to Reeves, Bloomington, Ill., 32 .....	64
		Rayner to Evans, Austin, 39 .....	1 56
		Rayner from Evans, Austin, 21 .....	1 00
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			3 20
1883.		Great Falls Ice Company:	
July	31.	For 5,950 pounds ice, at 40 cents per 100 pounds .....	\$23 80
Aug.	31.	For 6,000 pounds ice, at 40 cents per 100 pounds .....	24 00
Sept.	30.	For 5,750 pounds ice, at 40 cents per 100 pounds .....	23 00
			<hr/>
			70 80
Henry Coleman:			
Oct.	31.	For washing 19 dozen and four (4) towels during the month of October, 1883, at 30 cents per dozen .....	5 80
Peter Carroll:			
Oct.	31.	For ten days' labor at Department of Justice building during the month of October, 1883 .....	\$10 00
		For putting in position four iron tree-boxes, furnishing rich earth, sod, &c., and placing same around trees in front of Department of Justice building .....	3 00
			<hr/>
			13 00
James Hughes:			
Oct.	8.	For furnishing all materials and plastering under stairs on floor A, Department of Justice building, also for repairing plaster work in the rooms of Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General, floor B .....	10 00
Paul Boileau:			
Oct.	31.	For washing 5 dozen towels, at 3 cents each .....	1 80
Ellen Lucas:			
Oct.	31.	For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, during the month of October, 1883, ten dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	3 00
Charles Frost:			
Nov.	1.	For hauling 1 load of books (in large bags) from Department of Justice to Supreme Court United States .....	1 00
W. D. Wyvill:			
July	7.	For 25 pounds cotton-waste, at 15 cents .....	\$3 75
	14.	For 6 lamp chimneys, at 15 cents .....	90
Aug.	13.	For 5 gallons sperm oil, at \$1.75 .....	8 75
	22.	For 10 gallons vasoline, at \$1.75 .....	17 50
	24.	For 1 funnel .....	50
	4.	For 6 boxes gold-gloss polish .....	1 50
Sept.	1.	For 1 ice-pick .....	25

1883.		W. D. Wyvill—Continued.	
Sept.	1.	For 3 block scrubs .....	\$1 50
		For 3 handles .....	30
		For 6 mops .....	1 50
		For 1 mop-handle .....	25
	12.	For 1 rubber pressure cup .....	1 00
		For 1 patent brace and bit .....	3 50
		For 10 pounds plumbago packing .....	5 00
		For 3 locks .....	1 50
		For 2 catches .....	50
	17.	For ½ dozen corn brooms .....	2 50
		For 1 hair sweep .....	2 50
	20.	For 5 pounds green paint .....	1 25
		For 1 paint bucket .....	50
		For 2 paint brushes .....	60
		For 4 pounds red and black putty .....	80
	22.	For 1 window brush .....	75
		For 1 sponge .....	50
	24.	For 1 ax handle .....	25
	26.	For 25 pounds cotton waste .....	3 75
		For 10 pounds 3-16 asbestos steam packing .....	4 00
	28.	For 2 whitewash brushes .....	4 50
		For 313 feet of tin roofing .....	21 91
	30.	For 5 pints turpentine .....	50
Oct.	6.	For ½ gallon green paint .....	1 50
		For 4 iron tree boxes .....	22 00
		For 2½ joints 5-inch pipe .....	88
		For 2 elbows .....	70
		For 1 damper .....	25
		For 2 5½ oval elbows .....	1 00
		For putting up 2 stoves and polishing 3 stoves and pipes .....	5 00
	9.	For 7 pounds umber .....	1 75
		For 1 pound lampblack .....	15
		For 3 pints turpentine .....	30
		For 2 camel hair brushes .....	1 50
		For 1 tray .....	50
		For 1 oil can .....	25
		For polishing stove .....	1 00
	10.	For 2 pounds candles .....	30
		For 1 candlestick .....	25
	17.	For 1 chimney .....	15
		For 1 shade for argand lamp .....	75
	19.	For 1 brass fender .....	10 00
		For 1 pair brass andirons .....	8 00
	23.	For 1 zinc stove board .....	1 50
		For 6 boxes tapers .....	1 50
		For 3 pounds packing .....	1 50
		For 2 brass wood carriers .....	18 00
	24.	For polishing and putting up stove and pipe .....	2 00
	29.	For 2 brass standards .....	8 50
		For 2 brass fire sets .....	14 00
		For 25 feet of ¾-hose .....	6 25
		For 1 branch pipe .....	1 00
	30.	For 1 brass fire screen .....	11 00
		For 2 1½ steam ells .....	60
		For 1 ½-inch large screw .....	50
		For 3½ pounds sheet gum .....	2 44
		For 3 pounds red lead .....	60
		For 44 feet black pipe .....	8 80
		For 10 nipples .....	2 00
		For 2 sockets .....	30
		For 8 fittings .....	1 60
		For 1 ½-inch reducer .....	20
		For 1 steel chisel .....	75
		For 2 ½-unions .....	1 00
		For repairing letter press .....	4 00
		For 2½ days' time workman repairing steam radiators .....	11 25
	31.	For 1 stamped cup .....	10
		For 2 soldering irons and handles .....	1 50
		For 2 bars solder .....	80
		For gold varnish liquid .....	75



1883.		W. D. Wyvill—Continued.	
Oct.	31.	For 1 pair hose couplings .....	\$0 50
		For 1 pair clamps .....	20
		For 1 end .....	20
		For 5 nickel-plated door plates, at \$1.50 .....	7 50
			<hr/>
			\$259 58
Baltimore & Ohio Express Company:			
Oct.	24.	For freight charges on 1 package Government property from Wheeling, W. Va., to A. J. Bentley, law clerk and examiner of titles, Department of Justice .....	35
John Wells:			
Nov.	2.	For hauling 12 loads ashes from engine-room, Department of Justice, at 30 cents .....	3 60
De Krafft & Bruff:			
Oct.	23.	For repairing 1 chair .....	\$0 60
		For fitting 2 keys .....	50
	24.	For supplying and putting on 2 transom rods .....	3 50
		For 40 feet of weather strips .....	4 00
		For 4 sash cords .....	2 25
Nov.	1.	For supplying and putting on 1 lock and repairing drawer .....	1 50
		For supplying and putting on 1 Yale desk-lock and repairing door and drawer .....	3 50
			<hr/>
			15 85
Adams Express Company (for freight charges for transportation of Government property, as follows):			
Aug.	2.	For 1 package to Hon. B. H. Brewster, Long Branch, N. J. ....	50
	6.	For 1 package from Philadelphia, Pa., for J. R. Young ..	40
	7.	For 1 package from Saint Paul, Minn., for B. H. Brewster ..	2 80
	8.	For 1 package to Hon. W. A. Maury, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. ....	50
	15.	For 1 package from Philadelphia, Pa., for J. R. Young ..	50
	23.	For 1 package from White Sulphur Springs for J. R. Young .....	50
			<hr/>
			5 20
Oct.	2.	For 2 bundles from Philadelphia, Department of Justice ..	60
	6.	For 1 bale from Philadelphia, Department of Justice ...	1 25
	8.	For 1 bale to J. F. Orme, Philadelphia .....	1 25
	15.	For 1 bale from Philadelphia, Department of Justice ...	30
		For 1 package to J. J. DeZouche & Co., Philadelphia ...	25
	24.	For 1 package from New York, A. Hopkins, for Mr. Simmons .....	50
		For 1 package \$500 to R. Ballin, New Orleans, La. ....	2 25
	26.	For 1 package from Philadelphia, Department of Justice ..	25
			<hr/>
			6 65
Sept.	4.	For 1 package, value \$50, from Saint Louis, for B. Cameron .....	45
	6.	For 1 package from Philadelphia, Pa., for Department of Justice .....	25
	24.	For 1 package from Charlottesville, Va., for W. A. Maury ..	30
	26.	For 1 package from Boston, for J. M. Ewing .....	45
	27.	For 2 boxes from New York, for Department of Justice ..	6 15
			<hr/>
			7 60
L. C. Bishop:			
Sept.	20.	For 1 box sand soap .....	3 60
Oct.	24.	For 50 reams W. C. paper .....	9 00
		For 1 gross matches .....	3 00
			<hr/>
			15 60
1883.		W. B. Moses & Sons:	
July	10.	For 5 pieces matting, binding, laid .....	5 00
		For 100 yards old fancy matting, laid on third floor, at 5 cents .....	5 00
	28.	For 3 brass poles, to order .....	75 00
		For 3 pair Madras curtains, special trimmings, at \$30.50 ..	91 50
	30.	For 3 pair extra large curtain holders, at \$15 .....	45 00
		For putting 18 yards tarlatan on 1 chandelier and 3 poles ..	1 50
Aug.	1.	For 1 walnut book-case .....	26 00
		For 80 yards best seamless white mattinag, sewed and laid, at 70 cents .....	56 00

1883. W. B. Moses & Sons—Continued.		
Aug.	1. For 2 pieces binding, laid .....	\$2 00
	3. For 4 shades, \$2 each, \$8; 3 transoms, 50 cents each, \$1.50. ....	9 50
	6. For hanging 3 leather lambrequins and striping walls. ....	5 00
	For 16 yards tap. border, sewed and laid, at 95 cents. ....	15 20
	For cutting, fitting, sewing, and laying 78 yards old car-	
	pet, at 10 cents. ....	7 80
	For 15½ yards tap-border, at 85 cents. ....	13 39
	For tacking on same, at 5 cents. ....	79
	For laying 30 yards old matting, at 5 cents. ....	1 50
Sept.	24. For taking up 164 yards matting, at 6 cents. ....	9 84
	For 1 bottle ebony polish .....	1 00
	For laying 148 yards old carpet, at 5 cents. ....	7 40
	26. For 86½ yards body Brussels, sewed and laid, at \$1.60. ....	138 40
	For 65 yards lining, at 10 cents. ....	6 50
	For laying 170 yards old carpet, at 5 cents. ....	8 50
	For 97½ yards body Brussels, sewed and laid, at \$1.60. ....	156 40
	For 70 yards lining, at 10 cents. ....	7 00
Oct.	2. For laying 853 yards old carpet, at 5 cents. ....	42 65
	5. For laying 90 yards old carpet, at 5 cents. ....	4 50
	16. For laying 9½ yards 4-4 cocoa matting, at 75 cents. ....	7 13
	For 2 pair brass ends. ....	1 00
Nov.	9. For 1 mirror .....	2 50
	27. For ebonizing Congressional chair .....	2 50
	For ebonizing letter type writer. ....	3 50
	For hauling and storage on 2 large rugs, and cleaning	
	same .....	15 00
	For taking down tarlatan from chandelier. ....	1 00
	For taking down, packing, and storage on 4 pairs heavy	
	draperies and rehangng same .....	25 00
		<hr/> \$800 00
J. C. Blair:		
July	9. For 250 improved tablets for the use of the stenographers in	
	Department of Justice .....	17 50
Herdic Phaeton Company:		
Nov.	15. For 633 street-car tickets for use of messengers while travel-	
	ing on official business .....	25 00
G. A. Matthews:		
Nov.	14. For hauling envelopes, letter paper, books, and miscellaneous,	
	Government Printing Office .....	1 50
J. R. F. Carpenter:		
Nov.	15. For furnishing all materials, and plastering the lower portion	
	of the elevator .....	15 00
Julius Baumgarten:		
	For one fac-simile wood cut. ....	\$2 75
	For one rubber die .....	1 25
	For one patent self-inker .....	8 50
	For one rubber stamp. ....	1 50
		<hr/> 14 00
H. L. Cranford:		
	For the labor of laying the granolithic pavement in front of the	
	Department of Justice building; all materials being furnished	
	by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (157.80	
	square yards) .....	142 02
Henry Coleman:		
30.	For washing 17½ dozen towels for Department of Justice, for	
	month of November, 1883, at 30 cents per dozen. ....	5 37
Ellen Lucas:		
	For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treas-	
	ury during the month of November, 1883, 8 dozen towels, at	
	30c. per dozen .....	2 40
Herdic Phaeton Company, Samuel G. Eberly, treasurer:		
Dec.	1. For 633 street-car tickets for use of messengers while traveling	
	on official business for Department of Justice .....	25 00
W. D. Wyvill:		
Nov.	9. For 6 cotton mops, at 25 cents, \$1.50; 1 dust-brush, 75 cents	\$2 25
	For 1 dust-pan. ....	25
	16. For 10 gallons vasaline oil, at \$1.75 .....	17 50
	17. For 1 No. 16 revolving light stove .....	50 00



1883. D. Rickenbacher—Continued.		
Oct.	15. For a new nickel clock .....	\$1 50
	27. For repairing a lever clock .....	2 00
Nov.	23. For a new nickel clock .....	1 50
	For repairing a nickel clock .....	1 00
Dec.	20. For repairing a nickel clock .....	1 00
	For winding clocks in the building for eight months....	40 00
		<hr/>
		\$53 50
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
	17. For repairs on No. 2576 machine (Miss Mahon).....	16 50
	For one roller for No. 3485 machine (Mrs. Fry).....	2 50
	For repairs on No. 3116 machine (Mr. Wilson).....	6 60
		<hr/>
		25 60
Henry Coleman:		
	31. For washing towels for Department of Justice for month of December, 1883, 17½ doz., at 30c.....	5 32
1884. Herdic Phaeton Company:		
Jan.	3. For 633 street car tickets for use of messengers when traveling on official business for the Department of Justice, at 3.95 cents.	25 00
1883. Ellen Lucas:		
Dec.	31. For washing for use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the month of December, 1883, 7½ doz. towels, at 30 cents.	2 20
1884. John Wells:		
Jan.	5. For hauling 16 loads ashes from Department of Justice building, at 30 cents per load .....	4 80
Alfred Brown:		
	8. For one day's labor shoveling snow from the sidewalk in front of Department of Justice building and parking adjoining building .....	1 00
1883. George Carroll:		
Dec.	24. For one day's labor cleaning off snow from pavement in front of Department of Justice building and parking adjoining .....	1 00
L. C. Bishop:		
Dec.	20. For 50 reams w. c. paper .....	\$9 00
	For 1 gross parlor matches .....	3 00
		<hr/>
		12 00
1884. John K. McChesney:		
Jan.	9. For hauling one load books to city post-office.....	1 00
	10. For hauling one load books to city post-office.....	1 00
	11. For hauling one load books to city post-office.....	1 00
		<hr/>
		3 00
1883. Harris & Shafer:		
Aug.	1. For one ice-pitcher.....	12 00
D. J. Macarty:		
Oct.	13. For 1 day's labor repairing floor, &c.....	4 00
	For 7 feet 5 by 4 flooring lumber, at 5 cents per foot ....	35
	For nails .....	25
	19. For 1 window of sash in stable .....	2 50
	For ¼ day's labor.....	2 00
	For lumber and nails.....	30
	25. For 1 day's labor in basement.....	4 00
	For 34 feet 8 by 4 dressed lumber, at 8 cents per foot....	2 72
	For 2 iron brackets .....	40
	For nails and screws .....	25
	For hauling 6 loads of dirt, at 60 cents per load.....	3 60
Nov.	15. For labor and material in constructing three wood and coal boxes and 2 carrying boxes, 365 feet 4 by 4 dressed lumber, at 6 cents per foot.....	21 90
	For 18 feet 8 by 4 dressed lumber, at 7 cents per foot....	1 26
	For 5 pairs hinges and screws .....	1 25
	For 1 gross 1½-inch screws .....	60
	For 20 pounds nails, at 5 cents per pound .....	1 00
	For 6½ day's labor, at \$4 per day .....	26 00
	20. For ¼ day's labor repairing front door.....	2 00
	For 8 feet molding, at 4 cents per foot .....	32
Dec.	13. For labor and material in constructing partition in basement at elevator, to wit:	
	For 37 feet 6 by 4 dressed lumber, at 7 cents per foot....	2 59

1883.	D. J. Macarty—Continued.	
Dec. 13.	For 11 feet 4 by 4 partition, at 7 cents per foot .....	\$0 77
	For 1 door lock .....	1 50
	For hinges, screws, and nails .....	95
	For 3 day's labor, at \$4 per day .....	12 00

\$92 51

## Western Union Telegraph Company:

For telegraphing during the month of October, 1883,  
as per following statement, viz:

Oct.	1.	Young to Brewster, Philadelphia, 34 .....	25
		Simons to Howe, Chicago, 37 .....	25
		Phillips to Boyd, Greensborough, N. C., 35 .....	35
	2.	Fay to Lyon, Shreveport, La., 47 .....	1 41
		Attorney-General from Bentley, Denver, Colo., 34 .....	1 36
	4.	Phillips to Auxier, Louisville, 18 .....	50
	5.	Howe to Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., 66 .....	1 32
		Cameron from Brewster, Philadelphia, 111 .....	65
	6.	Phillips to Smith, Denver, 22 .....	1 00
		Attorney-General from Bentley, Denver, 35 .....	1 40
		Brewster from Smith, Denver, 29 .....	1 16
		Cameron to Attorney-General, Philadelphia, 53 .....	35
		Phillips to De Witt, Helena, Mont., 29 .....	1 74
	8.	Howe to Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., 22 .....	50
		Young to Brewster, Philadelphia, 74 .....	45
		Young from Brewster, Philadelphia, 94 .....	55
		Ker to Woodward, Hartford, Conn., 19 .....	15
	9.	Howe to Fay, Saint Charles, Mo., 24 .....	50
		Phillips to Botkin, Helena, Mont., 26 .....	1 56
		Phillips to Miller, San Francisco, 41 .....	2 87
		Howe from Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., 32 .....	64
		Howe to Suter, Saint Louis, Mo., 38 .....	76
		Howe from Clague, Saint Louis, Mo., 37 .....	74
	10.	Maury to Campbell, Yankton, Dak., 40 .....	1 20
		Cameron from Brewster, Philadelphia, 23 .....	20
		Young from Brewster, Philadelphia, 17 .....	15
		Phillips from Botkin, Helena, Mont., 21 .....	1 50
	11.	Howe to Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., 26 .....	52
	12.	Brewster to Sheppard, New York, 72 .....	45
		Brewster to Griffith, New York, 26 .....	20
		Brewster to Van Zile, Salt Lake, 55 .....	2 75
	13.	Brewster to Van Zile, Salt Lake, 56 .....	2 80
		Brewster from Nightingale, Deer Lodge, Mont., 49 .....	2 94
	15.	Brewster to Coleridge, Philadelphia, 191 .....	1 91
		Brewster to Stone, Pittsburgh, 75 .....	45
		Brewster to Zeublin, Philadelphia, 44 .....	30
		Brewster to Dezouche, Philadelphia, 111 .....	65
		Brewster from Stone, Pittsburgh, 64 .....	40
	16.	Brewster to Patterson, Harrisburg, 157 .....	85
		Brewster to Stone, Pittsburgh, 68 .....	40
		Brewster to Auxier, Louisville, 28 .....	56
		Brewster to Sheppard, Lenox, 52 .....	52
		Brewster to De Zouche & Co., Philadelphia, 45 .....	30
		Brewster to Orme, Philadelphia, 50 .....	30
		Brewster to Oliver, jr., New York, 61 .....	40
		Brewster from Zabriskie, Phoenix, Ariz., 14 .....	1 50
		Simons from Howe, Saint Louis, 30 .....	60
		Ewing to Otis Bros., New York, 41 .....	30
	17.	Brewster to Speer, Atlanta, Ga., 24 .....	50
		Brewster to Dezouche, Philadelphia, 9 .....	15
	18.	Brewster from Zabriskie, Phoenix, Ariz., 17 .....	1 50
		Simons from Howe, Saint Louis, 24 .....	50
	19.	Brewster to Searle, Saint Paul, Minn., 21 .....	75
		Brewster to Holstein, Indianapolis, 111 .....	2 22
		Simons to Elrin, Madison, Ind., 28 .....	56
		Brewster to Holstein, Indianapolis, 127 .....	2 54
		Brewster to Gosling, San Antonio, Tex., 79 .....	3 16
	20.	Brewster to Cassidy, Philadelphia, 194 .....	1 05
		Brewster to Newell, Olympia, Washington, 43 .....	3 30
		Brewster to Holstein, Indianapolis, 59 .....	1 18
		Brewster to Gosling, San Antonio, Tex., 52 .....	2 08
		Brewster to Melton, Charleston, S. C., 29 .....	58

1883. Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.		
Oct. 20.	Young to Smith, Denver, Col, 23 .....	\$1 00
	Young to Russell, Little Rock, 28 .....	84
	Brewster from Holstein, Indianapolis, 60 .....	1 20
	Simons from Howe, Madison, Ind., 38 .....	76
22.	Brewster to Keogh, Statesville, N. C., 24 .....	25
	Young to Keogh, Statesville, N. C., 42 .....	42
	Brewster from Newell, Olympia, Wahsington, 49 .....	3 90
23.	Brewster to Smith, Huntsville, Ala., 33 .....	66
	Ewing to Lyon, Atlanta, Ga., 23 .....	50
24.	Ewing to Bowman, New Orleans, 33 .....	92
	Ewing to Romose, Atlanta, 31 .....	62
	Brewster to Nightingale, Helena, Mont., 40 .....	2 40
	Brewster to Smith, Birmingham, Ala., 34 .....	68
	Brewster to Dezhouche, Philadelphia, 13 .....	15
	Brewster to Nickerson, Philadelphia, 85 .....	50
	Brewster to Nickerson, Philadelphia, 28 .....	20
	Brewster from Smith, Huntsville, 27 .....	54
	Brewster from Nightingale, Helena, Mont., 21 .....	1 50
25.	Brewster to Cassiday, Harrisburg, 75 .....	45
	Brewster from Cassiday, Philadelphia, 70 .....	45
	Brewster from Nickerson, Philadelphia, 25 .....	20
	Brewster to Dubois, Malad, Idaho, 31 .....	1 55
	Brewster from Dnbois, Malad, Idaho, 51. ....	2 60
	Brewster from White, Malad, Idaho, 56 .....	2 80
	Brewster from Morgan, Malad, Idaho, 24 .....	1 25
	Graves to assistant United States treasurer, San Francisco, 38 .....	2 66
26.	Brewster to McClain, Nashville, 17 .....	50
	Brewster to Lyon, Nashville, 39 .....	78
	Brewster to Tillman, Nashville, 15 .....	50
	Brewster to Crosby, Helena, Mont., 38 .....	2 28
	Brewster from Crosby, Helena, Mont., 28 .....	1 68
27.	Brewster to Dezhouche & Co., Philadelphia, 26 .....	20
	Brewster from Crosby, Helena, Mont., 106 .....	6 36
29.	Brewster to Cassiday, Harrisburg, 17 .....	15
	Ewing to Otis Bros. Co., New York, 15 .....	15
	Brewster from Cassiday, Philadelphia, 26 .....	20
30.	Brewster to Elstner, Shreveport, 102 .....	3 06
	Brewster to Reeves, Saint Joseph, 42 .....	1 68
31.	Brewster to McDougall, Auburn, N. Y., 22 .....	25
	Brewster to Leonard, New Orleans, 136 .....	4 08
	Brewster from Leonard, New Orleans, 25 .....	60
	Brewster from Crosby, Helena, 40 .....	2 40
	Young to Crosby, Helena, 39 .....	2 34
	Young to Root, New York, 11 .....	15
	Ker to Cassiday, Philadelphia, 11 .....	15
		<hr/>
		\$119 19
For telegraphing during the month of November, 1883, as per following statement. viz:		
Nov. 1.	Brewster to Searle, Saint Paul, 32 .....	96
	Brewster to Tilman, Nashville, 18 .....	50
	Brewster from Baldwin Bros. & Co., New York, 5 .....	15
2.	Brewster to Richards, Cincinnati, 61 .....	1 22
	Brewster from Richards, Cincinnati, 23 .....	40
3.	Brewster to Dixon, Providence, 50 .....	30
	Brewster to Paschal, Austin, Tex., 103 .....	4 12
	Brewster from Paschal, Austin, Tex., 36 .....	1 44
	Brewster from Richards, Cincinnati, 28 .....	49
5.	Brewster to Morrell, Galveston, 58 .....	2 32
	Brewster to Paschal, Galveston, 76 .....	3 04
	Brewster from Paschal, Galveston, 37 .....	1 48
7.	Brewster to Crosby, Helena, Mont., 57 .....	3 42
8.	Brewster to Corbett, Virginia City, 39 .....	2 34
	Brewster to Weaks, Shreveport, La., 32 .....	96
8.	Brewster from Weaks, Shreveport, La., 44 .....	1 32
	Ker to Bliss, New York, 22 .....	20
	Merrick to Bliss, New York, 20 .....	15
9.	Brewster to Speer, Atlanta, 258 .....	5 16
	Young to Watts, Abingdon, Va., 18 .....	25
	Young from Watts, Abingdon, Va., 56 .....	58

1883.		Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.	
Nov.	10.	Brewster to Goodspeed, Toledo, 97.....	\$1 94
	12.	Brewster to Hilborn, San Francisco, 25.....	1 50
		Brewster to Elstner, Shreveport, 44.....	1 32
		Brewster to Longstreet, Atlanta, 46.....	92
	13.	Brewster to Hill, Jackson, Miss., 66.....	1 98
		Brewster from Hill, Jackson, Miss., 20.....	75
		Brewster to Melton, Charleston, S. C., 70.....	1 40
		Brewster from Melton, Charleston, S. C., 22.....	50
		Brewster from Hilborn, San Francisco, 29.....	1 90
		Brewster from Lewis, Abingdon, Va., 93.....	93
	14.	Brewster to Hilborn, San Francisco, 52.....	3 64
		Brewster to East, Nashville, 45.....	90
	15.	Brewster to Smith, Montgomery, Ala., 139.....	2 78
		Brewster from Smith, Montgomery, Ala., 43.....	86
		Brewster to Dundy, Omaha, 24.....	60
		Brewster to Watts, Abingdon, Va., 14.....	25
		Young from Watts, Abingdon, Va., 48.....	48
	16.	Brewster from Keogh, Asheville, N. C., 35.....	35
		Brewster from Keogh, Asheville, N. C., 33.....	33
	17.	Brewster to Bliss, New York, 80.....	45
	19.	Brewster to Root, New York, 85.....	50
		Brewster to Duzoeche, Philadelphia, 25.....	20
		Brewster to Bowman, Pensacola, 99.....	1 98
		Brewster to Cullom, Springfield, Ill., 36.....	72
		Brewster from Bentley, Trinidad, Colo., 19.....	1 00
	20.	Brewster to Cullom, Springfield, Ill., 30.....	60
		Brewster to Ingalls, Atchison, Kans., 35.....	1 00
	21.	Brewster to Bliss, New York, 62.....	40
		Brewster to Sprague, Salt Lake, Utah, 46.....	2 30
		Brewster to Russell, Little Rock, Ark., 25.....	72
		Brewster from Russell, Little Rock, Ark., 79.....	2 37
	22.	Brewster to Bliss, New York, 109.....	60
		Brewster from Bliss, New York, 19.....	15
	23.	Brewster to Bowman, New Orleans, 80.....	2 40
		Brewster to Bowman, New Orleans, 265.....	7 95
		Brewster to Bowman, New Orleans, 81.....	2 43
		Brewster to Ballin, Montgomery, Ala., 95.....	1 90
		Brewster to Russell, Little Rock, 33.....	99
		Brewster to Campbell, Yankton, 67.....	2 01
		Shellabarger to Burns, Galveston, 33.....	1 32
	24.	Brewster to Bliss, New York, 28.....	20
		Brewster from Bliss, New York, 36.....	25
		Brewster from Bliss, New York, 105.....	60
		Brewster from Root, New York, 27.....	20
		Brewster from Manager Western Union Telegraph Com- pany, New York, 29.....	20
		Brewster from Speer, Atlanta, 54.....	1 08
		Brewster from Reeves, Saint Joseph, 51.....	2 04 O-line 51
	25.	Shellabarger from Burns, Galveston, 46.....	1 84
		Brewster to Bliss, New York, 164.....	90
	26.	Brewster from Russell, Little Rock, 19.....	75
		Brewster from Atkinson, Charleston, W. Va., 15.....	25
		Brewster from Ballin, Montgomery, Ala., 78.....	1 56
		Brewster from Speer, Columbia, S. C., 49.....	98
		Phillips to Tarner, Springfield, Ill., 19.....	50
		Phillips to Corbett, Carson City, Nev., 27.....	1 62
		Cameron from Brewster, New York, 10.....	15
	27.	Brewster to Smith, Montgomery, 151.....	3 02
		Howe to Blair, New York, 20.....	15
		Simons to Blair, New York, 23.....	20
		Simons from Blair, New York, 25.....	20
		Simons from Blair, New York, 15.....	15
		Brooks to Bauer, Louisville, 44.....	88
	29.	Brewster to Nickerson, Philadelphia, 39.....	25
		Young to Graves, Philadelphia, 15.....	15
	30.	Brewster to Foster, Indianapolis, 17.....	50
		Brewster from Foster, Indianapolis, 39.....	78
		Brewster to Hughes, Richmond, 30.....	30
		Brewster to Elstner, Shreveport, La, 29.....	87
		Simons to Holmes, Portland, Me., 38.....	76

1883.		Western Union Telegraph Company.—Continued.	
Oct.	20.	United States Treasurer from Smith, United States marshal, Denver, Colo., 33 .....	\$1 32
			\$108 78
For telegraphing during the month of December, 1883, as per following statement, viz:			
Dec.	1.	Brewster to White, Boise City, Idaho, 23 .....	2 06
	3.	Brewster to Leake, Chicago, 62 .....	1 24
		Blair to Davis, New York, 14 .....	15
	4.	Brewster to Boyd, Greensborough, N. C., 77 .....	77
		Brewster to Boyd, Greensborough, N. C., 24 .....	25
		Brewster from Boyd, Greensborough, N. C., 77 .....	77
		Brewster to Lewis, Madison, Wis., 28 .....	56
		Brewster from Leake, Chicago, 54 .....	1 08
	6.	Brewster to Deming, Harrisburg, 84 .....	45
	7.	Cameron from Brewster, Philadelphia, 34 .....	25
	8.	Brewster to Richards, Columbus, Ohio, 30 .....	30
		Brewster to Elstner, Shreveport, La., 46 .....	1 38
		Cameron from Brewster, Philadelphia, 13 .....	15
	10.	Brewster to Auxier, Catlettsburg, Ky., 19 .....	50
		Brewster to Nickerson, Philadelphia, 40 .....	25
		Brewster to Leonard, New Orleans, 43 .....	1 29
		Brewster from Leonard, New Orleans, 59 .....	1 77
	11.	Brewster to Nickerson, Philadelphia, 15 .....	15
		Brewster to Deming, Harrisburg, 20 .....	15
		Brewster to Leonard, New Orleans, 85 .....	2 55
		Brewster from Deming, Chambersburg, 20 .....	25
		Brewster from Bentley, Denver, 26 .....	1 04
	12.	Brewster to Leonard, New Orleans, 189 .....	5 67
		Brewster from Leonard, New Orleans, 34 .....	96
		Brewster to Bliss, New York, 135 .....	75
	13.	Brewster to Allen, Yankton, Dak., 26 .....	78
		Brewster from Leonard, New Orleans, 74 .....	2 22
		Wells to Pleasants, Richmond, 22 .....	25
	14.	Brewster to manager Western Union Telegraph, New Orleans, 51 .....	1 53
		Brewster to Leonard, New Orleans, 906 .....	27 18
	15.	Brewster from Leonard, New Orleans, 35 .....	1 00
		Brewster to Duskin, Mobile, 57 .....	1 71
		Brewster to Crosby, Helena, Mont., 149 .....	8 94
	17.	Brewster from Crosby, Helena, Mont., 268 .....	16 08
		Brewster from Waddell, Richmond, 56 .....	56
	18.	Brewster to Crosby, Helena, Mont., 175 .....	10 50
		Brewster from Crosby, Helena, Mont., 50 .....	3 00
		Brewster from Crosby, Helena, Mont., 45 .....	2 70
		Brewster from Duskin, Mobile, 38 .....	1 12
		Brewster from Duskin, Mobile, 39 .....	1 16
		Brewster from Speer, Atlanta, 25 .....	50
		Brewster from Deming, Harrisburg, 36 .....	25
	19.	Wilson from Wallace, Carlisle, Pa., 46 .....	30
	20.	Brewster to Van Zile, Salt Lake, 34 .....	1 70
	21.	Brewster from Hilborn, San Francisco, 58 .....	3 92
		Phillips to Allen, Fargo, Dak., 24 .....	1 00
	22.	Phillips to Hilborn, San Francisco, 38 .....	2 66
		Attorney-General from Allen, Yankton, Dak., 48 .....	1 44
	24.	Cameron to Brewster, New Orleans, 21 .....	60
		Cameron from Brewster, New Orleans, 161 .....	4 83
		Stanton from Hester and H., Oxford, N. C., 20 .....	15
	25.	Cameron to Brewster, New Orleans, 28 .....	72
		Cameron from Brewster, New Orleans, 105 .....	3 15
		Cameron from Brewster, New Orleans, 94 .....	2 82
	26.	Cameron from Brewster, New Orleans, 54 .....	1 62
		Cameron to Brewster, New Orleans, 44 .....	1 32
		Phillips to Allen, Yankton, 38 .....	1 14
	28.	Phillips to Longstreet, Atlanta, 36 .....	72
		Phillips from Longstreet, Atlanta, 23 .....	50
		Cameron from Brewster, New Orleans, 45 .....	1 35
	29.	Cameron to Brewster, New Orleans, 24 .....	60
	31.	Phillips to Allen, Yankton, 26 .....	78



1883.		Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued.	
		For telegraphing during month of October 1883, as per following statement, viz :	
Oct.	2.	Rayner to Cullom, Springfield, Ill., 32.....	\$0 64
		Rayner to Reeves, Bloomington, Ill., 33.....	66
	4.	Rayner to Evans, Austin, Tex., 38.....	1 52
		Rayner to Gosling, Austin, Tex., 38.....	1 52
	5.	Rayner from Evans, San Antonio, 39.....	1 56
	19.	Rayner to Reeves, Bloomington, Ill., 37.....	74
		<hr/>	
		For telegraphing during month of November, 1883, as per statement, viz :	
Nov.	2.	Rayner to Lea, Jackson, Miss., 34.....	1 02
	5.	Elmes to Dutton, New York, 16.....	15
	7.	Rayner to Ellinger, Pittsburgh, 16.....	15
	9.	Rayner to Wilson, Pittsburgh, 19.....	15
		Rayner from Wilson, Pittsburgh, 8.....	15
	12.	Rayner from Ellinger, Pittsburgh, 11.....	15
	13.	Rayner to Benson, Pittsburgh, 74.....	45
		Rayner from Benson, Pittsburgh, 34.....	25
	15.	Rayner to Edgerton, Yankton, 30.....	90
		Rayner to Lea, Jackson, Miss., 28.....	84
		Rayner from Lea, Jackson, Miss., 16.....	75
	16.	Rayner from Edgerton, Yankton, 24.....	75
	30.	Rayner from Robinson, Raleigh, 41.....	41
		Rayner to Robinson, Raleigh, 29.....	29
		<hr/>	
		For telegraphing during month of December, 1883, as per statement, viz :	
Dec.	1.	Solicitor from Campbell, Yankton, Dak., 34.....	1 12
	4.	Rayner to Hilborn, San Francisco, 34.....	2 38
	8.	Rayner to Cheney, Jacksonville, Fla., 36.....	72
		Rayner to Cheney, Jacksonville, Fla., 33.....	66
	17.	Rayner from Hernig, New Orleans, 50.....	1 50
	19.	Rayner to Eggleston, Toledo, 37.....	74
		<hr/>	
		The Daily National Republican :	
Dec.	31.	For subscription from July 1, 1883, to December, 31, 1883.....	3 00
		<hr/>	
1884.		John Douglass :	
Jany.	15.	For removing snow in front of the Department of Justice building.....	1 00
		<hr/>	
1883.		Adams Express Company :	
		For freight charges for transportation of Government property as follows :	
Dec.	4.	For 1 box, Philadelphia, Pa., Department of Justice.....	\$0 50
	8.	For 1 box, Philadelphia, Pa., Department of Justice.....	25
	22.	For 1 package, New York City, Department of Justice.....	40
		<hr/>	
		Adams Express Company :	
Nov.	14.	For 1 box from Philadelphia to Department of Justice..	70
		For 2 boxes to J. M. Queen & Co, Philadelphia.....	50
	20.	For 1 package from Boston, A. J. Bentley.....	80
	22.	For 1 box from Philadelphia to Department of Justice..	40
		<hr/>	
		R. K. Helphenstine :	
July	6.	For 1 one chamois skin.....	75
	10.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hair brushes.....	6 00
		For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen combs.....	3 00
Nov.	10.	For 1 pint benzine.....	25
Dec.	5.	For 1 chamois skin.....	75
		<hr/>	
		1884.	
		Henry Coleman :	
Jan.	31.	For washing 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels during the month of January, 1884, at 30 cents per dozen.....	6 70
		<hr/>	
		Henry Neubeck :	
Jan.	21.	For fixing chest lock and making a key.....	\$0 50
		For opening a Yale lock and making a key.....	1 50
		<hr/>	
		2 00	

1884. John Wells:		
Feb.	1. For hauling 14 loads ashes from engine room of Department of Justice for the month of January, 1884, at 30 cents .....	\$4 20
Ellen Lucas:		
Jan.	31. For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury for January, 1884, 8½ dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen..	2 55
1883. James B. Lambie:		
July	27. For 17 key-tags, stamped, at 5 cents .....	\$0 85
	For 1 pair glass knobs .....	2 25
Aug.	17. For 2 gaskets, at 15 cents .....	30
	For ¼ peck fire-clay .....	25
Sept.	1. For 8 large screws, at 12 cents .....	96
	11. For 2½ pounds jute packing, at 12 cents .....	25
	22. For 2 taps, plug, and taper, ¾, at 60 cents .....	1 20
Oct.	2. For 1 breast-drill and 7 drills .....	4 00
	9. For 1 compass saw .....	40
	10. For pair gas-pliers .....	1 25
	12. For 7 dozen files, assorted .....	20 80
	For 1 set drills .....	35
	For 1 pair gas-pliers .....	75
	For 1 pair end-pliers .....	85
	For 1 anvil .....	1 00
	For 1 anvil .....	1 15
	For 1 bench-vise .....	1 75
	For 1 pair compass dividers .....	85
	For 1 pair snips .....	1 85
	For 3 dozen sheets emery cloth, at 75 cents .....	2 25
	For 1 pair r. n. pliers .....	1 00
	For 1 hack saw .....	1 75
	For 1 auger bit .....	30
	16. For 2 hammer handles, at 10 cents .....	20
	For 3 dozen file handles, at 40 cents .....	1 20
	For ½ dozen file handles, at 40c .....	20
	For 1 pair shears .....	35
	27. For 1 set pipe stocks and dies, ¼ to 1 inch .....	12 00
	30. For 1 dozen small nuts .....	10
	31. For 1 pipe cutter .....	2 50
		<hr/>
Baltimore and Ohio Express:		62 91
Dec.	17. For expressage on package from New York .....	25
1884.		
Jan.	16. For expressage on package from New York .....	50
		<hr/>
The Evening Star Newspaper Company:		75
Feb.	1. For subscription to Evening Star from April 1 to October 20, 1883, for use of Department of Justice .....	2 94
1883. Washington city post-office:		
Dec.	31. For box-rent, postage on letters, &c., from October 1 to December 31, 1883 .....	1 10
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company:		
For transmission of telegrams, viz:		
July	30. Rayner to Jewett, Chicago, 47 .....	\$0 94
Aug.	1. Rayner to Hall, Chicago, 91 .....	1 82
Sept.	29. Young from Ewing, Washington Junction, 56 .....	56
Oct.	18. Brewster to Meredith, Philadelphia, 99 .....	55
	22. Ewing to Otis Bros., New York, 32 .....	25
	Cameron to Ker, Philadelphia, 65 .....	40
	25. Brewster to Dezouche & Co., Philadelphia, 41 .....	30
	30. Wilson to Dezouche & Co., Philadelphia, 32 .....	25
Nov.	2. Ewing to Otis Bros., New York, 28 .....	20
		<hr/>
1884. P. W. Doyle:		5 27
Feb.	8. For repairing slate and tin roof on Department of Justice building .....	15 00
1883. Mutual District Messenger Company:		
Sept.	30. For rental night watch box, September .....	\$5 00
	For messenger service during the month .....	2 10
		<hr/>
		7 10

1883.		Mutual District Messenger Company—Continued.	
Oct.	31.	For rental night watch box, October .....	\$5 00
		For messenger service during the month.....	1 70
			\$6 70
Nov.	30.	For rental night watch box, November, 1883 .....	5 00
		For messenger service during the month.....	1 40
			6 40
Dec.	31.	For rental night watch box, December, 1883 .....	5 00
		For messenger service during the month.....	1 60
			6 60
1884.			
Jan.	31.	For rental night watch box, January, 1884.....	5 00
		For messenger service during the month.....	2 75
			7 75

Western Union Telegraph Company:  
For telegraphing during month of January, 1884, as  
per following statement:

Jan.	2.	Rayner to Eggleston, Cleveland, Ohio, 48 .....	48
		Robinson to Cross, New York, 16 .....	15
	4.	Robinson to Thomas, Hackettstown, 48 .....	48
	5.	Robinson to Thomas, Hackettstown, 1.28 .....	1 28
	7.	Robinson to Cross, New York, 20 .....	15
	9.	Robinson to Thomas, Hackettstown, 25 .....	25
		Robinson to Keasby, Newark, N. J., 17 .....	15
	10.	Robinson to Waddill, jr., Alexandria, Va., 25 .....	25
		Robinson from Waddill, jr., Alexandria, Va., 7 .....	25
	15.	Robinson to Townsend, Albany, 12 .....	15
			3 59

Adams Express Company:

For freight charges for transportation of Government  
property as follows:

Jan.	3.	For 1 package from Pittsburgh, R. Ballin.....	45
	4.	For 1 package from New York, Department of Justice..	30
	9.	For 1 package from Philadelphia, Department of Justice..	30
	11.	For 1 package to Geo. B. Emory, Mobile, Ala.....	75
	23.	For 1 package to S. G. Hilborn, San Francisco, Cal.....	1 75
			3 55

1883.		W. D. Wyvill:	
Nov.	22.	For 3 pounds solder, at 75 cents; 30 pounds lead pipe, at \$3 .....	3 75
		For 1 day's time plumber and assistant in ventilating urinal and sink .....	6 50
Dec.	1.	For 1 grate basket, at \$10; 1 blower to grate, at \$2.50...	12 50
	19.	For 1 gallon lard oil, \$1; 1 oil can, 50 cents .....	1 50
	26.	For 1 fire pot, \$1.25; charcoal, 15 cents .....	1 40
	28.	For 1 set bricks to No. 25, Dew Drop, \$2; 6 pieces mica, at 75 cents .....	2 75
		For 16 pounds fire-boards, \$4; 2 6-inch elbows, \$1 .....	5 00
		For 1 joint 6-inch pipe, 50 cents; 1 joint 5-inch pipe, 40 cents .....	90
		For polishing 2 stoves, \$1.50; putting up 2 stoves, \$2...	3 50
	29.	For 1 glass trap, \$1; 2 pounds solder, 50 cents; 1 piece pipe and fittings, 75 cents .....	2 25
		For 1 day's time plumber and assistant, in changing sink from telephone to messenger room.....	6 50
		For 2 dampers, and putting in pipes, at 50 cents.....	1 00
1884.			
Jan.	12.	For repairing hose-pipe cock, 25 cents; 1 grate, \$1.25....	1 50
		For grate rest, 50 cents; 2 ash-pit doors, 75 cents; 1 foot, 25 cents .....	1 50
		For repairing, polishing, and putting up No. 2, Model Light .....	4 00
		For repairing fire-board, 50 cents; 1½ joints 6-inch pipe, 75 cents .....	1 25
		For 2 elbows, \$1; 1 damper, 25 cents; 1 flange, 15 cents	1 40
		For 1 zinc-board, \$1.50; 1 fire-board, \$1; moving and putting up Howard stove, \$1 .....	3 50
Feb.	1.	For 1 grate for No. 2, Model Light .....	1 50
	6.	For 5 gallons sperm oil, \$8.75; 5 gallons vaseline oil, \$8.75 .....	17 50
		For 25 pounds cotton waste, at 14 cents .....	3 50

1884.		Charles A. Bruff:		
Feb.	14.	For repairing case door .....	\$1 00	
		For supplying and putting on thimble lock .....	1 10	
	12.	For repairing table .....	3 50	
				\$5 60
		Thos. Somerville & Sons:		
Jan.	28.	For lengthening and repairing iron poker .....		2 00
		Montague Procter:		
	31.	For 13 days' labor in rearranging books, &c., under direction of the librarian of the Department, at \$1.50 per diem .....	19 50	
Feb.	16.	For 13 days' labor, under direction of the librarian of the Department, arranging books, &c., at \$1.50 per diem .....	19 50	
				39 00
		Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company:		
		For transmission of telegrams, viz:		
Jan.	8.	Reynolds to Cross, New York, 43 .....		30
		Henry Coleman:		
Feb.	29.	For washing 20½ dozen towels, during the month of February, 1884, at 30 cents per dozen .....		6 27
		J. Hall Semmes:		
Jan.	16.	For 6 brooms .....	\$2 40	
		For 1 can Pratt's oil .....	55	
	19.	For 6 feather-dusters .....	5 40	
Feb.	1.	For 6 boxes tapers .....	1 50	
	16.	For 1 can Pratt's oil .....	55	
	28.	For 1 can Pratt's oil .....	55	
				10 95
		Cr.		
		By 2 empty cans returned .....	50	
				10 45
		John Wells:		
Mar.	1.	For hauling 14 loads ashes from engine-room, Department of Justice, for month of February, 1884, at 30 cents .....		4 20
		Ellen Lucas:		
Feb.	29.	For washing, for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, during the month of February, 1884, 5½ dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....		1 75
		Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
	19.	For 1 dozen copying ribbons (order No. 281) .....		9 00
		Thomas Donoghue:		
	29.	For 12 days' labor performed in the engine-room, Department of Justice, viz, February 18 to 29, inclusive, being 12 days, at the rate of \$720 per annum .....		23 74
		John Douglass:		
Mar.	3.	For shoveling snow from pavement in front of Department of Justice .....		1 00
		H. P. Boyce:		
Feb.	28.	For 6 No. 1 union cabinets, at \$9 per dozen .....	\$4 50	
		For 100 rolls paper .....	11 25	
				15 75
		John Douglass:		
Mar.	6.	For shoveling snow from pavement in front of Department of Justice .....		\$1 25
		Mutual District Messenger Company:		
Feb.	29.	For rental night-watch box, February, 1884 .....		5 00
		William Willis:		
Mar.	11.	For hauling 1 load (93 packages) of books from Department of Justice to Smithsonian Institution .....		1 00
		Adams Express Company:		
		For transportation of Government property, as follows:		
Feb.	12.	For 1 package to Elihu Root, New York .....	\$0 35	
	23.	For 1 package to George P. Sanger, Boston, Mass. ....	45	
		For 1 package to W. H. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal ....	60	
				1 40

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1884.		Herdic Phaeton Company, Samuel G. Eberly, treasurer :	
Feb.	2.	For 633 street-car tickets, for use of the messengers, Department of Justice while traveling on official business .....	\$25 00
		J. W. Roundtree:	
Mar.	17.	For furnishing and putting in place 72 card, receivers* .....	3 50
		Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company:	
		For transmission of telegrams, viz :	
Feb.	21.	Clay to Brewster, Baltimore .....	15
		George W. Knox & Co. :	
Mar.	18.	For freight and charges on one package of books from B. Westermann & Co., New York .....	70
1883.		L. H. Schneider & Son :	
Aug.	3.	For one tack-hammer .....	20
1884.		Henry Coleman :	
Mar.	31.	For washing towels during month of March, 1884, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, at 30 cents .....	5 68
		D. Rickenbacher :	
Jan.	14.	For repairing clock, Room 20 .....	\$2 50
	21.	For repairing clock, Room 22 .....	4 00
		For repairing clock, Room 7 .....	3 50
Mar.	19.	For setting the clocks .....	3 00
	25.	For repairing a nickel clock .....	50
		<hr/>	
		John Wells :	
	31.	For hauling 14 loads ashes from engine-room, Department of Justice, for the month of March, 1884, at 30 cents .....	4 20
		Baltimore and Ohio Express :	
	3.	For expressage on one bundle from New York .....	90
		Ellen Lucas :	
	31.	For washing for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the month of March, 1884, eight dozen towels, at 30 cents per dozen .....	3 40
		Julius Baumgarten :	
Apr.	4.	For one fac-simile stamp for general agent .....	3 00
		Mutual District Messenger Company :	
Mar.	31.	For rental night-watch box, March, 1884 .....	5 00
		Washington City post-office :	
	31.	For postage on letters from January 1 to March 31, 1884 .....	83
1883.		Charles A. Bruff:	
Aug.	3.	For supplying and putting up towel-rack .....	\$0 75
		For supplying and putting on 2 drawer-locks .....	1 60
	15.	For making 1 book and file case .....	40 00
		For supplying and putting up hat and coat rack .....	3 25
		For supplying and putting on 2 Yale locks on desk-drawers .....	4 50
		<hr/>	
		George Breitbarth:	
Oct.	—	For one revolving, leather-covered office chair (walnut), for pardon clerk's office .....	12 50
		H. O. Towles:	
July	28.	For 5-foot walnut tables .....	\$15 00
		For rattan arm-rocker .....	9 00
		<hr/>	
		Charles A. Bruff:	
Nov.	6.	For making and putting up desk and brackets .....	10 00
		For opening and repairing desk and putting on 3-3 tumbler locks .....	5 75
		For drawer and fitting 1 key .....	75
	13.	For supplying and putting on 240 feet of weather-strip on 12 windows .....	31 20
		For supplying and putting in 10 sash-cords .....	5 00
		For — hours' time fitting ventilators .....	1 25
	21.	For cleaning and putting in storm-windows .....	8 77

\* These card-receivers are tin frames for holding labels on the file boxes and cases in the room of John S. Blair (No. 9, third floor), assistant attorney.

1883. Charles A. Bruff—Continued.		
Nov. 21.	For supplying and putting on 2 bronze-handle two-lettered door-plates and 2 bolts .....	\$7 50
	For supplying and putting on 1 air-spring .....	9 75
22.	For covering raised desk .....	1 25
	For making and covering raised desk .....	5 75
		<hr/>
		\$16 75
George Breitbarth:		
23.	For 1 mahogany fire-screen .....	35 00
	For repairing fire-screen and plate-glass .....	12 50
	For 1 key for mahogany table .....	1 00
		<hr/>
		48 50
Charles A. Bruff:		
Dec. 4.	For repairing desk and fitting 2 keys .....	1 50
	For repairing windows and putting in 3 sash-cords... ..	3 00
6.	For repairing 2 arm-chairs .....	4 50
12.	For repairing desk and supplying hooks .....	40
18.	For repairing desk and supplying hinges .....	65
19.	For repairing desk and supplying hinges .....	65
		<hr/>
		10 70
28.	For putting in 4 sash-cords .....	2 00
1884.		
Jan. 3.	For supplying material and 4 days' work for cabinet-maker, putting up closet, wainscoting and shelf, and repairing elevator door and sink .....	16 60
	For 2 days' work for helper .....	3 00
		<hr/>
		21 60
1883. D. J. McCarty:		
Dec. 18.	For one walnut file-case (record room) .....	110 00
1884. Geo. Breitbarth:		
Jan. 4.	For one ebonized cabinet, containing 14 file-boxes, drawer, and center closet .....	125 00
Charles A. Bruff:		
7.	For repairing door .....	\$0 75
	For repairing case and hanging doors, &c. ....	1 50
	For repairing lock and fitting key .....	40
	For supplying and putting on lock .....	1 25
	For repairing lock-drawer and fitting key .....	1 20
	For repairing and varnishing up 1 map canopy .....	5 35
		<hr/>
		10 45

## BOOKS FOR DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

1883. F. E. Northhouse:		
July 7.	For the works of James Abram Garfield, by B. A. Hinsdale, vols. 1 and 2, for Department library .....	8 50
M. E. Mann:		
10.	For the Annual Encyclopedia, new series, vol. 7, 1882, for Department library .....	6 00
F. G. Cowie:		
	For one copy "The Jeannette," &c., for Department library....	6 00
W. H. Morrison:		
2.	For Pennsylvania, vol. 96 .....	\$4 50
	For Pennsylvania, vol. 98 .....	4 00
	For Alabama, vol. 67 .....	4 50
	For Law Review .....	1 00
	For Flippin's C. C., vol. 2 .....	6 00
	For Massachusetts, vol. 132 .....	3 50
4.	For Blatchford, vol. 19 .....	6 00
	For Michigan, vol. 48 .....	3 50
	For Maryland, vol. 58 .....	5 00
6.	For Missouri, vol. 75 .....	3 75
	For 3 lawyers' ref. books .....	12 00
	For 1 lawyer's ref. book, interleaved .....	5 50
7.	For Hughes' C. C., vol. 4 .....	6 00
	For Encyclopedia, vol. 15 .....	8 00
	For N. Y. Ct. of Appeals, vol. 89 .....	1 50
	For Lawson's Concordance .....	7 50
	For Law Review .....	1 00

1883.		W. H. Morrison—Continued.	
July	10.	For Wisconsin, vol. 55 .....	\$3 00
	12.	For Schouler on Executors .....	5 00
		For Cohen on Admiralty .....	5 00
	13.	For Lawrence's Decis., vol. 1 .....	3 00
		For McCrary, vol. 3 .....	6 50
		For Banning & Arden, vol. 5 .....	9 50
		For Florida, vol. 18 .....	5 00
	16.	For Indiana, vols. 81, 82, 83 .....	12 00
		For Oregon Digest .....	4 50
		For Thatcher's Practices .....	5 50
		For Lawrence's Decis., vol. 2 .....	3 00
		For Oregon, vol. 9 .....	5 25
	19.	For Nebraska, vol. 13 .....	3 50
		For N. Y. Ct. of Appeals, vol. 90 .....	1 50
		For Jones & Spencer, vol. 48 .....	6 00
		For N. J. Law Repts., vol. 44 .....	3 50
	21.	For N. J. Equity, vol. 36 .....	3 50
		For Michigan, vol. 49 .....	3 50
		For U. S. Digest, vol. 13 .....	6 00
		For Law Review .....	1 00
		For California, vol. 59 .....	3 50
		For Pennsylvania, vol. 99 .....	2 75
		For Massachusetts, vol. 133 .....	3 50
	24.	For Maryland, vol. 59 .....	5 00
		For Maine, vol. 74 .....	4 50
		For Bissell, vol. 10 .....	6 50
	26.	Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 2 vols .....	11 00
		Rapelje's Law Dictionary, 2 vols .....	11 00
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			\$226 75
		John L. Ginck :	
Sept.	18.	For Washington Law Reporter, subscription from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884 .....	3 00
		Banks & Bros. :	
July	5.	For 1 U. S. Repts., vols. 8 to 21, inclusive .....	\$31 50
		For 1 New York Revised Statutes, 3 vols .....	19 50
		For 1 New York Annotated Code, 1883 .....	7 50
		For 1 New York Penal and Criminal Code, in 1 vol. ....	4 00
		For 1 Iowa Repts., vol. 58 .....	4 00
		For 1 Abbott's New Cases, vol. 11 .....	4 50
		For 1 Howard's Practice Repts., vol. 63 .....	3 50
		For 1 Hun's S. C. Repts., vol. 28 .....	3 00
		For 1 Archbold's Criminal Pract. and Plead., 2 vols .....	12 00
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			89 50
		Little, Brown & Co. :	
July	2.	For 1 Eng. Repts., 1882, 8 vols., half calf .....	46 00
		For 1 N. Y. Civil Prac. Repts., vol. 2 .....	4 00
		For 1 Daly's C. R., vol. 9 .....	6 00
		For 1 Gould's Amer. Digest, vol. 2 .....	3 50
		For 1 Ky. Repts., vol. 79 .....	4 50
		For 1 Texas Repts., vol. 56 .....	4 50
		For 1 Wis. Repts., vol. 54 .....	2 75
		For 1 Ark. Repts., vol. 38 .....	5 00
		For 1 Ga. Repts., vols. 64 and 66 .....	12 00
		For 1 Ripley's Ind. Digest, 2 vols .....	15 00
		For 1 Louisiana Ann. Repts., vol. 33 .....	15 00
		For 1 Iowa Digest, vol. 4 .....	7 50
		For 1 Pomeroy's Remedies .....	5 00
		For 1 Cooley's Const. Limitations .....	5 00
		For 1 Phillips' Mich. Liens .....	5 00
		For 1 Stephens' History Crim. Law, 3 vols .....	11 25
		For 1 Equity Cases Abridged, 2 vols .....	7 50
		For 1 Mass. Statutes .....	2 85
		For 1 Bishop's Staty. Crimes .....	5 00
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			167 35
		Carswell & Co. :	
July	25.	For Russell & Geldert's Rep., 2 vols .....	12 00
		For U. S. Decisions, vol. 2 .....	6 00
		For Berton's N. B. Rep .....	7 00
		For Allen's Rep., vol. 4 .....	10 00
		For postage .....	27
		For Pugsley & Burbridge, vol. 4 .....	7 00

1883.		Carswell & Co.—Continued.	
July	25.	For Pugsley & Burbridge, vol. 5.....	\$7 00
		For postage .....	20
		For O'Donnell & Brady's Digest.....	10 00
		For postage.....	38
		For U. S. Decisions, vol. 3 .....	6 00
		For postage.....	10
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			\$65 95
		Little, Brown & Co.:	
Oct.	27.	For 1 Brown's Eng. Chan., 4 vols.....	9 00
		For 1 Arkansas Reports, vol. 39.....	3 00
		For 1 Connecticut Reports, vol. 49 .....	3 50
		For 1 Illinois Appeals Reports, vols. 11 and 12.....	7 00
		For 1 Louisiana Ann. Reports, vol. 34 .....	13 50
		For 1 Louisiana McGloin Reports, vol. 1 .....	6 00
		For 1 Minnesota Reports, vols. 28 and 29.....	5 50
		For 1 Missouri App. Reports, vol. 11.....	5 00
		For 1 Montana Reports, vol. 3.....	6 00
		For 1 N. Y. How. Practice Reports, vol. 64.....	3 00
		For 1 N. Y. Civil Prac. Reports, vol. 3.....	4 00
		For 1 North Carolina Reports, vols. 87 and 88 .....	6 00
		For 1 Ohio State Reports, vol. 38 .....	2 50
		For 1 Philadelphia Reports, vols. 12 and 13 .....	10 00
		For 1 Rhode Island Reports, vol. 13.....	5 50
		For 1 Lea's Tennessee Reports, vol. 10 .....	3 50
		For 1 Texas S. C. Reports, vol. 57.....	4 00
		For 1 Texas Appeals Reports, vol. 12.....	5 50
		For 1 Wisconsin Reports, vol. 56.....	3 00
		For 1 Morrison's Mining Reports, vols. 1 and 2.....	10 00
		For 1 Angell and Ames Corp'l.....	5 00
		For 1 Broom's Legal Maxims.....	5 50
		For 1 Browne on Carriers (Wood).....	6 00
		For 1 Dillon's Mun. Corp., 2 vols .....	11 00
		For 1 Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols.....	15 00
		For 1 Lawson's Leading Cases Sim., 2 vols.....	3 00
		For 1 Overton on Liens.....	5 00
		For 1 Merwin's Patentability .....	5 00
		For 1 Perry's Trusts, 2 vols .....	10 00
		For 1 Stephens' Dig. Crim. Prac .....	3 00
		For 1 Smith on Sheriffs.....	6 50
		For 1 Sutherland on Damages, 3 vols.....	15 75
		For 1 Thatcher's Sup. Ct. Prac .....	4 50
		For 1 Winfield's Adjudged Words .....	5 50
		For 1 Drake Attachment .....	5 00
		For 1 Wharton's Contracts, vol. 2.....	10 00
		For 1 Worcester Unabridged Dictionary .....	7 00
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			32 00
		Soule & Bugbee:	
Aug.	6.	For Moore's Indian Appeals, 14 vols.....	100 00
		For Indian Appeals, Law Reports, 10 vols.....	70 00
		For Arnold & Hodge .....	25 00
		For Hurlston & Walmsley .....	15 00
		For Murphy & Hurlston .....	15 00
		For Willimore, Wolloston, & Hodges .....	20 00
		For Wolloston .....	10 00
	29.	For Chitty, vol. 1.....	7 00
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			262 00
		John S. Blair:	
Oct.	29.	For 1 copy Life of James Buchanan, 8.8, T. Curtis.....	5 50
		Little, Brown & Co.:	
Nov.	19.	For 1 Minnesota Reports, vol. 30.....	2 50
		For 1 Walker Patents .....	6 50
		For 1 Mississippi Reports, vols. 49 and 50 .....	12 00
		For 1 Young's Ad. Decisions .....	7 50
		For 1 Selden's Fleta.....	6 00
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			34 50
		F. & J.W. Johnson & Co.:	
Sept.	5.	For 1 Ontario Appeals Rept., vol. 7.....	6 00
Oct.	5.	For 1 Field's Federal Courts.....	6 50
	13.	For 1 Delaware Chy. Rept., vol. 3 .....	8 00
		For 1 Mackeldey's Roman Law.....	8 50



1883.		F. & J. W. Johnson & Co.—Continued.	
Sept. 13.	For 1 Chester Co. Rept., vol. 1.....	\$5 00	
	For 1 Rhones O. C. Pract., 2 vols.....	12 00	
25.	For 1 Edmunds Select Cases vol. 2.....	5 00	
	For 1 West Virginia Rept., vols. 19 and 20.....	6 50	
Nov. 28.	For 1 Scribner on Dower, 2 vols.....	13 00	
			\$68 50
Soule & Bugbee:			
Aug. 18.	For Neville & MacNamara, 3 vols (half calf).....	22 50	
Oct. 15.	For Best on Evidence.....	6 00	
	For Wharton's Law Lexicon.....	8 00	
	For Williams's Tariff Laws.....	1 50	
31.	For Barrington's Obs. on Ancient Statutes.....	3 00	
	For Horne's Mirror of Justice.....	5 00	
	For Law French and Latin Dictionary.....	3 00	
	For Stundeford's Les Plees del Coron.....	5 00	
Nov. 3.	For Addison on Contracts.....	12 00	
	For Bateman on Auctions.....	5 00	
	For Suirley Leading Cases.....	3 00	
	For Pratt's Contraband of War.....	6 00	
	For Clark's Bib'l Legum.....	5 00	
12.	For Stuart's Lower Canada King's Bench.....	15 00	
			100 00
Carswell & Co.:			
Nov. 13.	For Quebec Law Repts., vols. 1 to 8.....	48 00	
	For Stephens's Que. Dig., vol. 2.....	9 00	
	For Russell's Equity, vol. 1.....	6 00	
	For postage.....	77	
27.	For L. C. Jurist, vols. 24, 25, and 26.....	15 00	
	For Dorion Repts., vols. 1 and 2.....	16 00	
	Postage.....	40	
			95 17
Robert Beall:			
July 2.	For 1 Who's Who.....	1 50	
Dec. 20.	For 1 Life of Lindhurst.....	6 00	
27.	For 1 British Almanac Companion, 1884.....	2 50	
	For 1 Almanack de Gotha, 1884.....	2 50	
		12 50	
<i>Cr.</i>			
	By 1 British Ala. and Comp. for 1884, returned.....	2 50	
			10 00
1884. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:			
Jan. 8.	For 1 Grant's Chig. Rept., vol. 29.....	6 50	
	For 1 Upper Canada Com. Pleas Rept., vol. 32.....	6 50	
			13 00
John L. Ginck:			
Feb. 2.	For Vol. 2 Mackey's Reports, S. C., D. C.....		6 50
Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.:			
Jan. 25.	For 1 Reporter, vols. 16 and 17, July, 1883, through June, 1884, for Department of Justice.....		10 00
Carwell & Co.:			
Jan. 16.	For Canadian Law Times, vols. 1, 2, 3, half calf.....	\$15 00	
	For postage.....	41	
			15 41
Historical Publication Company:			
Jan. 28.	For 1 year's subscription to Magazine of American History, from October, 1883, to October, 1884.....		5 00
Stevens & Haynes:			
Dec. 13.	For Irish Reports, vols. 9 and 10, and postage.....	\$19 00	
	For Law Magazine, vols. 30, 31, 32, and 33, and postage.....	6 00	
			25 00
J. A. Whitaker:			
Jan. 31.	For 1 year's subscription N. A. Review, commencing with July, 1883, ending June, 1884.....		5 00
1883. B. Westermann & Co.:			
Nov. 14.	For 1 Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft, vol. 3, October, 1883, to September, 1884.....	\$2 40	
Dec. 14.	For 1 Jhrig's Der Zweck in Recht.....	5 90	
	For Jhrig's Der Zweck in Recht, in half morocco binding.....	1 20	

1864. B. Westermann & Co.—Continued.			
Feb. 12.	For 1 Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung, vol. 7 .....	\$4 00	
	For 1 Revue de Droit International, 1884.....	4 40	
			\$17 90
West Publishing Company, H. D. West, treasurer:			
1883.			
July	1. For subscription Federal Reporter, July 1, 1883, to June 29, 1884 .....	10 00	
Oct.	1. For 1 year's subscription Supreme Court Reporter to October 1, 1884.....	5 00	
			15 00

## BOOKS FOR OFFICE OF SOLICITOR.

Robert Beall:			
July	3. For 1 Imperial Dictionary, 4 vols., sheep .....	26 00	
	For 1 Statesman's Year Book .....	3 00	
	For 1 Comte de Paris, History Civil War, vol. 3.....	3 50	
			32 50
John L. Ginck & Co.:			
	9. For 1 copy Mackey's Reports S. C. D. C .....		6 50
M. E. Mann:			
	7. For 1 Annual Encyclopedia, vol. 7 .....		7 00
John L. Ginck:			
	For subscription to Washington Law Reporter from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.....		3 00
W. H. Morrison:			
	2. For Benedict's Repts., vol. 10 .....	\$7 50	
	For Bissell Repts. vol. 9 .....	6 50	
	For Michigan Repts., vol. 47 .....	3 50	
	For Purdon's Digest .....	15 00	
	For Supplement .....	3 00	
	6. For California Repts., vol. 58 .....	3 50	
	For Illinois Rept., vol. 44 .....	5 50	
	For Illinois Rept., vol. 51 .....	4 00	
	For Illinois Repts., vols. 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 .....	24 00	
	For New Jersey Equity, vol. 35 .....	4 00	
	For Law Review .....	50	
	For Sedgwick & Wait's Land Titles .....	5 75	
	For Mississippi, vol. 59 .....	5 75	
	9. For Indiana, vol. 79 .....	4 25	
	For Alabama, vol. 66 .....	4 50	
	For Transcript, vol. 5 .....	3 00	
	For Iowa, vol. 57 .....	4 50	
	For Vermont, vol. 54 .....	4 00	
	For N. Y. Ct. of Appeals, vol. 88 .....	1 50	
	For New York, Hun., vol. 34 .....	3 50	
	For Illinois, vol. 103 .....	3 00	
	11. For Indiana, vol. 80 .....	4 25	
	For Pennsylvania, vol. 96 .....	4 50	
	For Pennsylvania, vol. 98 .....	4 00	
	For Alabama, vol. 67 .....	4 50	
	For Law Review .....	1 00	
	For Flippin's, C. C., vol. 2 .....	6 00	
	For Massachusetts, vol. 132 .....	3 50	
	For Michigan, vol. 48 .....	3 50	
	For Maryland, vol. 58 .....	5 00	
	For Missouri, vol. 75 .....	4 00	
	For Hughes C. C., vol. 4 .....	6 50	
	For N. Y. Ct. of Appeals, vol. 89 .....	1 50	
	For Federal Reporters .....	10 00	
	For Pennsylvania, vols. 93 and 97 .....	8 00	
	For Maine Repts., vol. 58 .....	4 50	
	17. For Texas Repts., vols. 68, 69 .....	9 00	
	For Wisconsin Repts., vols. 48, 51 .....	6 50	
	For Missouri Repts., vol. 72 .....	4 00	
	For Indiana Repts., vol. 81 .....	4 00	
	For Burrill on Assignments .....	5 75	
	For Missouri, vols. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 .....	31 50	

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[illegible]

1883.	J. Bradley Adams—Continued.	
July 13.	For 1 box steel pens, at \$1.60 .....	\$1 60
	For 1 box steel pens, at \$1.50 .....	1 50
	For 16 quarts black ink, at \$1 .....	16 00
	For 18 quarts black ink, at 60 cents .....	10 80
	For 1 bottle India ink .....	20
	For 6 bottles ink, at 50 cents .....	3 00
	For 6 bottles carmine ink .....	2 00
	For 12 bottles carmine ink .....	5 00
	For 6 bottles carmine ink .....	1 80
	For 30 bottles mucilage, at 65 cents .....	19 50
	For 1 fountain mucilage .....	50
	For 31 knife-erasers, at 75 cents .....	23 25
	For 1½ reams manila paper, at \$12 .....	21 00
	For 30 dozen black lead pencils, at 75 cents .....	22 50
	For 2 dozen colored pencils, at 75 cents .....	1 50
	For 1½ dozen colored pencils .....	1 67
	For 6 rubber erasers, at 35 cents .....	2 10
	For 14 rubber erasers, at 25 cents .....	3 50
	For 11 boxes leads for automatic pencils, at 30 cents .....	3 30
	For 7 boxes leads for automatic pencils, at 25 cents .....	1 75
	For 3 boxes leads for automatic pencils, at 50 cents .....	1 50
	For 2 dozen boxes pins, at \$1.20 .....	2 40
	For 3 dozen boxes pins, at \$1.25 .....	3 75
19.	For 23 automatic pencils, at 25 cents .....	5 75
	For 38 automatic pencils, at 35 cents .....	13 30
	For 2 green pencils, at 10 cents .....	20
	For 2½ dozen pen-holders, at \$1 .....	2 50
	For ½ dozen pen-holders, rubber, at 25 cents .....	1 50
	For 2½ dozen pen-holders, rubber, at \$4 per dozen .....	10 00
	For 1 dozen 2½-inch cut-glass inkstands, at \$1.50 .....	18 00
	For 1 double cut-glass inkstand .....	6 00
	For 1 dozen boxes rubber bands .....	4 00
	For 12 gross rubber bands .....	12 00
	For 1 gross rubber bands .....	1 50
	For 1 dozen boxes rubber bands .....	2 50
	For 1 dozen boxes rubber bands .....	4 00
	For 12 gross rubber bands .....	2 50
	For 12 gross rubber bands .....	7 20
	For 3 gross rubber bands .....	75
	For 1 gross rubber bands .....	1 75
	For 1 gross rubber bands .....	1 25
	For 1 gross rubber bands .....	90
	For 33 gross rubber bands .....	33 00
	For 6 blotting-pads .....	6 00
	For 6 paste-brushes, at 15 cents .....	90
	For 18 balls twine, at 20 cents .....	3 60
	For 5 pairs shears, at \$1 .....	5 00
	For 1 pair shears, at 50 cents .....	50
	For 2 pairs shears, at \$1.25 .....	2 50
	For 1 paper-folder .....	75
	For 1 hektograph .....	9 50
	For 13 table baskets, at \$1.50 .....	19 50
	For 1 note-binder .....	75
	For 1 letter-binder .....	95
	For 6 packs blank cards .....	1 50
19.	For 1,000 packages blank cards .....	4 00
	For 2 waste-paper baskets .....	1 25
	For 6 waste-paper baskets .....	7 50
16.	For 18 ink-extractors, at 25 cents .....	4 50
	For 6 boxes seals, at 25 cents .....	1 50
	For 12 sponges .....	1 35
	For 12 letter-press books, at \$1.50 .....	18 00
	For 3 quires tissue paper .....	60
	For 5 maps, at \$2.20 .....	11 00
	For 6 scrap-books, at \$1.50 .....	9 00
	For 2 scrap-books, at 90 cents .....	1 80
Aug. 1.	For 1 ruler, at \$1.50 .....	1 50
	For 1 ruler, at \$1 .....	1 00
	For 1 memorandum book .....	40
	For 1 blank book .....	1 25

1883.		J. Bradley Adams—Continued.	
Aug.	1.	For 1 blank book .....	\$1 00
		For 1 cash book .....	6 00
		For 1 ruling-pen .....	1 50
		For 6 thumb-tacks .....	50
		For 1 stick India ink .....	1 50
	9.	For 4 sheets drawing paper, at 30 cents .....	1 20
		For 1 dozen sponge-cups .....	1 50
		For 1 dozen Moore's blotters .....	4 50
		For 1 glass pen-tray .....	1 00
	15.	For 1 dozen boxes paper-fasteners .....	3 00
		For 1 pair letter-scales .....	3 00
		For 1 letter-press .....	20 00
		For 1 paper-file .....	50
	23.	For 2 letter-clips .....	50
		For 1 dozen sealing wax .....	2 50
		For 1 staple-press .....	1 50
	30.	For 6 boxes paper-fasteners, at 35 cents .....	2 10
		For 6 boxes paper-fasteners, at 50 cents .....	3 00
		For 1 yard tracing linen .....	1 00
		For 1 ream copy paper .....	75
		For 1 dozen spools red tape .....	6 00
	25.	For 5 M envelopes, at \$4 .....	20 00
		For 10 M envelopes, at \$3 .....	30 00
		For 15 M envelopes, at \$2 .....	30 00
		For 12 dozen pencils, at 75 cents .....	9 00
		For 10 dozen pencils, at 75 cents .....	7 50
		For 72 gross assorted bands, at \$1 .....	72 00
		For 12 dozen rubber pen-holders, at \$3 .....	36 00
		For 12 dozen wood pen-holders, at \$1 .....	12 00
Aug.	2.	For 6 bottles Stephens' ink .....	6 00
		For 24 bottles M. and N. ink, at 50 cents .....	12 00
		For 15 reams type-paper, at \$2.22 .....	33 00
		For 10 reams note paper, linen, at \$4 .....	40 00
		For 10 reams foolscap paper, at \$3 .....	30 00
		For 2 reams bill paper, at \$5 .....	10 00
		For 10 reams legal paper, at \$3 .....	30 00
		For 3 reams manila paper, at \$12 .....	36 00
		For 3 reams envelope paper at \$4 .....	12 00
		For 12 square inkstands, at \$1.50 .....	18 00
	15.	For 12 sponge-cups, at 25 cents .....	3 00
		For 3 dozen rolls tape, at \$3 .....	9 00
		For 6 dozen ruling pens, at \$1.50 .....	9 00
		For 1 blank book .....	4 00
		For 1 dozen tablets .....	1 00
		For 1 dozen paper weights .....	2 00
	24.	For 1 dozen pen-racks .....	2 50
Aug.	24.	For 6 pounds sealing-wax .....	4 50
		For 1,000 Bristol cards .....	3 00
		For 12 memorandum books, at 50 cents .....	6 00
		For 12 balls twine, at 40 cents .....	4 80
		For 12 balls twine, large, at 50 cents .....	6 00
		For 12 paper-folders, at 75 cents .....	9 00
	31.	For 12 automatic pencils .....	3 00
		For 12 automatic leads .....	3 00
		For 1 ream blotting-paper .....	30 00
		For 24 quarts mucilage, at 50 cents .....	12 00
			<hr/>
			\$555 60

## HORSES AND WAGONS.

		John H. Clark:	
July	31.	For one month's livery of 2 horses, ending July 31, 1883, at \$25 per month each .....	50 00
		Murray & Barker:	
		For shoeing horses for the month of July, 1883 .....	8 50
		John H. Clark:	
Aug.	31.	For one month's livery of 2 horses, ending August 31, 1883, at \$25 per month each horse .....	50 00
		John H. McDermott & Bros.:	
		For repairs to Department of Justice carriage during month of August, 1883, as per voucher .....	263 50

1883.		Murray & Barker:		
Aug.	10.	For removing 1 shoe (horseshoe).....	\$0 25	
	11.	For 2 shoes .....	1 00	
	25.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00	\$3 25
		John H. Clark:		
Sept.	30.	For the livery of 2 horses for the month of September, 1883 .....	50 00	
Oct.	31.	For one month's livery of 2 horses, ending October 31, 1883, at \$25 per month .....	50 00	
		For 24 days' livery of 1 horse, ending October 31, 1883, at \$25 per month .....	20 00	120 00
		Murray & Barker:		
Sept.	1.	For removing 2 horseshoes .....	1 00	
Oct.	4.	For 4 new shoes .....	2 00	
	20.	For 4 new shoes .....	2 00	
Nov.	1.	For 2 removes (horseshoes) .....	50	
	3.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00	
	5.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00	
	7.	For 2 shoes .....	1 00	
	12.	For 1 remove (horseshoe).....	25	
	21.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00	
	27.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00	14 75
		John H. Clark:		
Nov.	30.	For one month's livery of 3 horses ending this date, at \$25 per month each.....		75 00
		Francis Miller:		
Nov.	9.	For 1 stable lantern.....	\$1 00	
		For 1 gallon lard oil and can, for use in carriage-house in rear of Department building.....	1 40	2 40
<i>For Department horses.</i>				
		C. Becker:		
July	10.	For 1 halter-strap, \$1; (17) repairing harness, \$2.25 ....	3 25	
Oct.	10.	For washing, oiling, and blacking, \$4; and repairing harness, \$3.50.....	7 50	
	18.	1 horse cover, \$7; 1 padded surcingle, \$1.....	8 00	
	19.	For 1 heavy linen lined horse cover.....	5 00	
		For 1 halter-strap, 75 cents; (24) repairing horse cover, \$1.25 .....	2 00	
Nov.	12.	For 1 fawn blanket, \$12; 1 fawn hood, \$8; 1 brown street blanket, \$12.50.....	32 50	
		For 1 whalebone whip, \$3.50; (16) 1 plush robe, \$65....	68 50	
	16.	For 1 fawn hood, \$10; (22) 1 horse clipper, \$3.50; 1 gas singeing-lamp.....	18 50	
		For 1 padded surcingle, 75 cents; 1 fawn kersey horse blanket, \$6 .....	6 75	
		For 20 feet rubber hose to singeing-lamp.....	2 40	
	23.	For 1 pair clipping shears, \$2; 1 mane brush, \$1.50....	3 50	
	24.	For repairing harness.....	75	158 65
		John H. Clark:		
Dec.	31.	For one month's livery of 3 horses, ending December 31, 1883, at \$25 per month.....		75 00
<i>For horses belonging to Department.</i>				
		Murray & Barker:		
Dec.	12.	For 6 shoes.....	\$3 00	
	17.	For 2 shoes and 2 removes and sharpening shoes .....	1 63	
	24.	For 4 removes and sharpening shoes.....	1 25	
	26.	For 2 shoes and 2 removes and sharpening shoes .....	1 62	7 50
		John McDermott & Bros.:		
Oct.	25.	For new wrought-iron hitching post with rings.....	5 00	
		For 4 chairs and springs.....	2 00	
Dec.	26.	For repairing and regulating 8 axle-washers.....	6 75	
		For repairing and settling caps and steps.....	2 75	

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1883.		John McDermott & Bros.—Continued.	
Dec.	26.	For repairing dash, and two new trace bolts .....	\$3 50
		For tucking body and gearing with and coloring back with paint, and varnishing .....	30 00
			<hr/> \$50 00
1884.		John H. Clark:	
Jan.	31.	For one month's livery of 3 horses, ending January 31, 1884 .....	75 00
		Murray & Barker:	
Jan.	5.	For 4 shoes, sharp .....	2 00
	15.	For 4 shoes, sharp .....	2 00
	16.	For 4 shoes, sharp .....	2 00
	18.	For 4 shoes, sharp .....	2 00
			<hr/> 8 00
Feb.	9.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00
	23.	For 4 shoes .....	2 00
			<hr/> 4 00
		John H. Clark:	
	29.	For one month's livery of 3 horses, at the rate of \$25 per month. ....	75 00
1883.		C. Becker:	
Dec.	19.	For 1 rubber horse-cover .....	\$5 50
1884.			
Jan.	4.	For repairing bridle .....	50
	4.	For general repairs to set of harness .....	2 00
	4.	For 1 pair gilt tenets .....	2 00
	4.	For washing, oiling, and blacking harness .....	2 75
	7.	For 3 padded surcingles, at 50 cents .....	1 50
	7.	For 2 linen wool-lined blankets .....	10 00
	7.	For 1 linen cotton-lined blanket .....	4 00
	19.	For 1 embossed rubber horse-cover .....	5 50
	29.	For repairing harness .....	85
			<hr/> 34 60
		Murray & Barker:	
Mar.	5.	For 8 shoes .....	4 00
	29.	For pulling shoes off horse at stable .....	50
			<hr/> 4 50
		John H. Clark:	
Mar.	15.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	16.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	17.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	19.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	20.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	21.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	22.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	23.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	24.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	25.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	26.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	27.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	28.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	29.	For use of horse this day .....	3 00
	31.	For one month's livery of 3 horses, ending this date, at \$25 .....	75 00
			<hr/> 117 00
[This service was charged for in consequence of the sickness of one of the Department horses, which could not be used during the period from March 15 to 29, inclusive.]			
Amount expended .....		\$12,178 14	
In hands of disbursing clerk .....		431 86	
In the United States Treasury .....		250 00	
			<hr/>
Amount of appropriation .....		12,860 00	

## EXHIBIT H.—Report of the librarian.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, November 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report relating to the library of the Department of Justice.

During the fiscal year, July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, there were purchased:

	Volumes.
United States Supreme Court Reports .....	14
United States Circuit and District Court Reports .....	10
State Reports .....	73
English, Scotch, Irish, and Canadian Reports .....	67
United States and State Digests .....	9
English and Canadian Digests .....	3
State Statutes .....	6
Works on jurisprudence .....	70
Encyclopædias .....	3
Dictionaries (four) .....	6
Manuals .....	4
Almanacs and Year Books—English and foreign .....	4
Periodicals .....	2
Biographies .....	3
Total .....	274

There were received from the Secretary of State and distributed the following:

	No. copies received.	No. copies distributed.
Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition, 1878 .....	25	20
Supplement to Revised Statutes United States, Vol. 1 .....	25	20
United States Statutes at Large:		
Vol. 18 .....	15	10
Vol. 19 .....	15	10
Vol. 20 .....	15	8
Vol. 21 .....	15	8
Vol. 22 .....	450	440

Received from the Secretary of War: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vols. 9 and 10, Parts 1 and 2, 50 copies of each. About one-half of these copies have been distributed.

Received from the Secretary of the Interior: United States Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 107, 108, 109, and 110; 150 copies of each volume; 136 copies of each volume distributed. There were also distributed one copy each of Vols. 104 and 105.

Received 16 copies United States Court of Claims Reports, Vol. 18; all distributed.

Received from the Government Printing Office: Assassination of President Garfield (Guiteau trial), 155 sets, 3 vols. each; 143 sets distributed. Record in second star-route trials, 281 sets, 4 vols. each; 145 sets distributed. 1,500 copies of the Register of the Department of Justice for 1883; 985 copies distributed. 1,600 copies of the Annual Report of the Attorney-General for 1883; 1,300 copies distributed. Lawrence's Decisions, 215 copies; 124 copies distributed.

There were also distributed Opinions of the Attorneys-General, Vols. 13, 14, 15, and 16—15 copies of each volume, and 28 copies of Annual Report of the Attorney-General for years 1870 to 1883, except 1882.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

*Librarian.*

Hon. B. H. BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*



EXHIBIT J.—*Report of the Architect of the Capitol.*

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,  
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last fiscal year the court-house in this city has been kept in good repair.

Several improvements have been made to it, consisting principally of vestibule doorways in the basement story, to exclude the cold air of winter; a room has been fitted up with closets for the uniforms of bailiffs and other court attendants; and steam coils connected with the boilers in the new portion of the building have been placed in the room occupied by the marshal.

The court-rooms in the old portion of the building have been painted and otherwise improved.

I again beg leave to call your attention to the fact that there are many unoccupied rooms in this building, which could be fitted up for business purposes at a comparatively slight expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,  
*Architect United States Capitol.*

HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General United States.*

EXHIBIT K.—*Statement of expenses of United States courts incurred in 1880, 1881, and 1882, and paid in the fiscal year 1884.*

## INCURRED IN 1882.

District.	Marshals.	Jurors.	Witnesses.	Support of prisoners.	Miscellaneous.	Clerk.	Commissioners.	Rent.	Total.
Alabama, northern district	\$29 82		\$587 01						\$616 83
Alabama, middle district							\$37 20		37 20
Azizona				\$24 15		\$50 00			74 15
Arkansas, eastern district				146 75					146 75
Arkansas, western district	3,333 95			855 37	\$337 00				4,526 32
California					303 20				303 20
Colorado					10 00		11 10		21 10
Dakota			21 60				121 70	\$375	518 30
District of Columbia					487 25		52 25		539 50
Florida, northern district					101 21	17 75			118 96
Georgia, northern district	2,336 80		2 85	2 70	38 50		23 40	250	2,654 25
Idaho				1,164 19	10 75			40	1,214 94
Iowa	542 27						20 65	150	712 92
Kansas			20 20	37 20			15 00		72 40
Kentucky	41 75			146 20	224 63				412 58
Louisiana, eastern district			4 50						4 50
Louisiana, western district				68 00					68 00
Maryland					10 00				10 00
Massachusetts						2 00			2 00
Michigan, eastern district	137 11				19 50				156 61
Michigan, western district							14 20		14 20
Minnesota	2,169 36		81 60		127 45		25 00		2,403 41
Mississippi, southern district			51 45	4 00					55 45

## EXHIBIT K.—Statement of expenses of United States courts, &amp;c.—Continued.

## INCURRED IN 1882.

Districts.	Marshals.	Jurors.	Witnesses.	Support of prisoners.	Miscellaneous.	Clerk.	Commissioners.	Rent.	Total.
Missouri, western district	\$2,439 37						\$20 45		\$2,459 82
Montana	1,262 33		\$29 00					\$75	1,366 33
Nebraska	52 12								52 12
New Hampshire	7 50					\$22 65			30 15
New Mexico		\$34 20			\$15 00		40 00	114	233 20
New York, northern district				\$615 46					615 46
New York, southern district		12 00		34 00			12 00		58 00
North Carolina, eastern district	36 49		1 50		28 00		2 25		68 24
North Carolina, western district				56 15	41 50		221 65		319 30
Ohio, northern district					20 00		5 00		25 00
Ohio, southern district							70 00		70 00
Pennsylvania, western district	50 00			285 00				100	435 00
South Carolina		10 00							10 00
Tennessee, eastern district	17 90						30 75		48 65
Tennessee, middle district				84 20					84 20
Tennessee, western district							37 00		37 00
Texas, eastern district					4 00				4 00
Texas, northern district		452 40					7 35	300	759 75
Texas, western district		9 00		100 00	20 75				129 75
Utah	254 35				808 15				1,062 50
Vermont							10 20		10 20
Virginia, eastern district				50					50
Virginia, western district	15 08	86 40	627 30	820 01	40 00				1,588 79
Washington	65 50			11 00	54 60	280 00			345 50
West Virginia							32 80		98 40
Wisconsin, eastern district	156 00						55 00		211 00
Total	12,947 70	604 00	1,427 01	4,454 88	2,731 49	372 40	864 95	1,404	24,806 43

## INCURRED IN 1881.

	Marshals.
Alabama, northern district	1,285 58
Ohio, southern district	226 94
Total	1,512 52

## INCURRED IN 1880.

	Marshal.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total.
Alabama, northern district	\$383 97			\$383 97
Alabama, middle district		\$153 81		153 81
Washington		4 00		4 00
New Mexico			\$60 00	60 00
Total	383 97	157 81	60 00	601 88

100-443887-1

Alabama	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Arkansas	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
California	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000
Colorado	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Delaware	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Florida	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Illinois	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Indiana	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Maine	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Maryland	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Michigan	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Minnesota	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Missouri	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Montana	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Nevada	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
New Hampshire	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
New Jersey	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
New Mexico	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
New York	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
North Carolina	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
North Dakota	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Oregon	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Rhode Island	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
South Carolina	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
South Dakota	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Texas	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Utah	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Vermont	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Virginia	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Washington	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
West Virginia	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Wyoming	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000

New York, eastern district.....	1,801 84	451 75	2,324 07	110 40	200 00	151 95	268 95	883 33	1,033 23
North Carolina, eastern district.....			1,300 00		369 00	598 68		372 58	5,850 54
North Carolina, western district.....	606 21			84 00	10 00		1,284 37	50 00	3,243 05
Ohio, northern district.....			4 55	96 80	20 00		288 80	300 00	1,299 01
Ohio, southern district.....		194 40		375 00	719 26			250 00	1,265 01
Oregon.....	111 90			1,247 05	2,496 55		346 35		1,086 45
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....			156 89				454 25		4,354 74
Pennsylvania, western district.....			59 30			419 75	93 75	250 00	822 80
Rhode Island.....				39 00					39 00
South Carolina.....				2,482 90	22 50	497 98	219 05	125 00	3,347 43
Tennessee, eastern district.....	3,434 10		718 70	432 22	350 00		1,316 15		6,251 17
Tennessee, middle district.....	1,797 51		28 00		450 00		287 55		2,503 06
Tennessee, western district.....		381 00	172 00				319 60	581 25	3,592 48
Texas, eastern district.....	2,653 16			40 00	7 05	2,059 25		1,300 00	3,100 21
Texas, northern district.....		26 00	603 00	275 85	150 00		608 30	975 00	2,687 30
Texas, western district.....								1,150 00	1,250 85
Utah.....	3,441 73				2,627 48				7,219 21
Vermont.....				367 81	180 00		11 00		558 81
Virginia, eastern district.....	312 72		1,202 50		359 30	1,131 85	191 00		3,197 37
Virginia, western district.....	2,835 02		2,100 82	254 16	531 90	143 40	623 00	812 00	7,400 40
Washington.....	1,500 00		200 00	3,371 00	911 46	10 00	44 00		7,736 46
West Virginia.....	2,049 68	1,700 00		660 00	102 40	1,181 22	149 40		4,314 96
Wisconsin, eastern district.....		9 25	163 01				230 85	125 00	2,581 26
Wisconsin, western district.....		1,969 10	53 00	43 21	140 00	490 70	691 75	850 00	1,230 70
Wyoming.....				48 25		94 85			944 85
Total.....	43,827 24	17,832 15	39,766 83	33,072 21	18,884 64	14,876 85	27,950 83	16,472 43	212,830 66

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT M.—Statement of expenses of United States courts incurred and paid in the fiscal year 1884.

District.	Marshals.	Jurors.	Witnesses.	Support of prisoners.	Miscellaneous.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Commissioners.	Rents.	Total.
Alabama, northern district.....	\$17,300 00	\$4,000 00	\$21,000 00	\$1,110 00	\$1,280 00	\$3,277 51	\$3,486 40	\$4,519 04	\$750 00	\$36,722 95
Alabama, middle district.....	16,750 00	2,400 00	8,500 00	500 00	2,082 05	5,487 48	1,411 10	3,788 84	1,125 00	42,024 51
Alabama, southern district.....	7,300 00	2,500 00	8,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,514 80	1,017 80	2,452 45		24,744 85
Arizona.....	18,900 00	8,400 00	9,100 00	5,904 37	2,187 80	3,383 40	1,972 10	618 80	750 00	50,614 47
Arkansas, eastern district.....	10,000 00	5,250 00	9,250 00	2,000 00	2,900 00	3,961 50	1,151 02	764 85		35,277 37
Arkansas, western district.....	31,500 00	18,500 00	44,500 00	15,500 00	9,603 80	6,610 00	4,622 63	4,307 10		135,233 53
California.....	14,230 00	10,750 00	11,500 00	6,233 50	10,211 45	8,750 00	4,678 85	1,582 15		67,635 95
Colorado.....	4,500 00	8,500 00	10,500 00	2,480 00	4,291 30	12,105 08	50 70	634 17		44,836 25
Connecticut.....	1,950 00	1,000 00	1,300 00	878 34	4,295 60	1,201 80	440 70	39 70	1,875 00	7,235 54
Dakota.....	19,400 00	12,800 00	28,738 50	4,500 00	3,295 60	3,679 28	1,792 50	1,494 20		75,498 08
Delaware.....	1,200 00	1,527 00	650 00	450 00	1,721 00	620 00	618 85			6,800 40
District of Columbia.....	9,000 00	19,500 00	8,541 00	47,425 30	35,414 83	31,475 21		123 80		104,054 84
United States Jail.....										
Supreme Court United States.....	5,450 00	3,500 00	6,350 00	730 00	2,476 00	2,015 60	808 67	659 55	1,225 00	23,214 82
Florida, northern district.....	980 00	2,438 00	9,980 00	290 00	1,491 00	3,665 60	416 40	58 75	790 00	7,839 75
Florida, southern district.....	18,500 00	9,000 00	25,000 00	6,500 00	4,321 48	9,055 00	7,046 75	6,765 86		86,809 00
Georgia, northern district.....	11,000 00	7,500 00	9,500 00	1,500 00	3,915 00	3,308 90	2,746 85	1,238 90	750 00	41,457 65
Georgia, southern district.....	9,500 00	5,900 00	2,525 00	3,242 00	1,900 00	1,715 00	954 64	125 00	460 00	26,321 64
Idaho.....	4,500 00	9,060 00	4,351 00	1,556 35	5,574 00	4,959 57	1,108 80	653 90		31,763 62
Illinois, northern district.....	17,018 70	12,000 00	24,000 00	4,225 20	5,125 00	5,240 20	4,402 18	1,345 00		73,516 28
Illinois, southern district.....	8,400 00	6,720 00	5,450 00	2,694 15	2,890 00	2,559 40	1,707 30	1,060 30		31,481 15
Indiana.....	10,200 00	7,400 00	8,200 00	1,700 00	2,280 00	3,872 40	1,128 55	1,038 80	150 00	35,069 75
Iowa, northern district.....	11,500 00	8,700 00	8,500 00	1,012 82	4,195 00	4,527 59	1,970 15	1,482 80	750 00	42,638 86
Iowa, southern district.....	6,500 00	18,630 00	3,729 00	1,807 07	1,330 00	13,534 55	3,210 39	1,605 16	150 00	55,666 17
Kansas.....	19,600 00	15,060 00	21,500 00	7,000 00	1,330 00	5,026 00	2,970 40	2,804 00	125 00	75,420 00
Kentucky.....	5,000 00	6,500 00	1,675 00	1,200 00	4,727 00	4,512 50	260 00	1,134 06		25,008 56
Louisiana, eastern district.....	2,857 00	3,290 00	3,050 00	6,500 00	2,025 00	6,653 80	278 05	61 80	970 00	13,814 45
Louisiana, western district.....	3,800 00	4,360 00	4,630 00	1,328 75	2,500 00	1,368 75	866 64	662 85		19,514 24
Maine.....	5,450 00	3,540 00	3,300 00	3,034 52	3,085 00	2,215 00	1,276 85	1,306 90		23,308 27
Massachusetts.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	9,000 00	3,630 00	9,025 00	5,330 00	2,337 28	3,187 35		49,509 63
Michigan, eastern district.....	4,100 00	5,952 00	1,750 00	2,500 00	3,040 00	2,463 00	1,037 25	646 25		21,453 80
Michigan, western district.....	4,000 00	4,400 00	2,000 00	624 00	2,548 00	3,295 05	1,971 36	728 83	312 48	30,077 72
Minnesota.....	7,500 00	6,060 00	9,000 00	1,271 50	1,419 50	4,869 10	1,275 25	907 50		32,392 85
Mississippi, northern district.....	3,757 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	500 00	2,330 00	3,089 10	1,063 31	11 65	360 00	23,951 08
Mississippi, southern district.....	1,770 00	8,900 00	2,600 00	650 00	1,140 00	1,062 00	578 31	13 40	5 00	11,813 71
Missouri, eastern district.....	8,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,031 00	5,300 00	8,608 00	1,839 15	1,134 65		34,409 58
Missouri, western district.....	14,000 00	16,400 00	16,400 00	4,144 85	4,255 00	8,651 38	2,793 00	1,969 80	2,925 00	60,328 28
Montana.....	4,500 00	5,000 00	3,617 40	7,300 00	2,306 45	1,211 80	51 20	87 15		24,519 00
Nebraska.....	9,000 00	5,800 00	8,875 00	837 50	2,264 00	2,389 60	1,542 45	582 10		24,850 65
Nevada.....	4,000 00	2,800 00	750 00	417 00	765 00	1,352 40		28 10		9,910 50
New Hampshire.....	1,400 00	2,700 00	900 00	521 89	1,500 00	606 60	731 70	123 65	150 00	8,703 75
New Jersey.....	4,180 00	3,890 00	3,860 00	2,138 75	2,400 00	1,878 00	1,800 90	468 75		19,191 40
New Mexico.....	16,700 00	12,060 00	6,900 25	1,500 00	3,400 00	4,066 80	3,584 22	458 45	388 00	47,645 72

New York, northern district.....	14,550 00	3,220 00	20,250 00	4,080 41	2,880 00	8,014 40	2,013 92	7,245 75	300 00	62,654 48
New York, southern district.....	9,000 00	11,000 00	6,042 50	4,200 00	2,880 39	16,053 44	1,168 89	1,763 00	.....	99,881 22
New York, eastern district.....	4,000 00	1,608 00	2,780 00	540 00	2,923 40	3,275 00	651 25	842 20	9,166 63	28,909 38
North Carolina, eastern district.....	1,900 00	3,205 00	2,400 00	2,600 00	1,128 80	3,535 20	2,559 66	498 45	1,287 50	16,708 61
North Carolina, western district.....	19,331 40	7,000 00	13,770 00	6,000 00	1,795 00	6,113 90	2,023 57	4,400 25	1,100 00	26,594 12
Ohio, northern district.....	4,000 00	7,790 00	3,000 00	1,048 76	1,195 00	2,104 60	2,905 93	504 15	900 00	26,469 44
Ohio, southern district.....	6,350 00	5,150 00	3,100 00	1,759 20	2,600 00	4,480 00	4,907 36	749 70	750 00	28,846 26
Oregon.....	21,000 00	4,040 00	7,100 00	3,561 55	4,581 00	4,980 00	4,227 90	1,311 15	.....	50,811 60
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	5,180 00	8,780 00	5,340 00	5,023 80	5,304 00	8,525 00	5,565 00	523 75	.....	39,041 55
Pennsylvania, western district.....	8,600 00	15,645 00	10,757 00	1,900 00	4,280 25	6,546 30	2,223 60	1,130 35	50 00	51,032 50
Rhode Island.....	1,500 00	1,113 00	270 00	232 88	2,750 00	1,318 00	881 05	7 75	.....	8,073 26
South Carolina.....	13,000 00	16,428 00	50,700 00	7,300 00	6,801 20	12,028 11	3,553 45	5,566 00	250 00	115,628 76
Tennessee, eastern district.....	18,000 00	5,500 00	18,000 00	2,750 00	7,000 00	8,717 75	4,385 98	4,092 20	.....	62,155 93
Tennessee, middle district.....	10,000 00	6,300 00	20,500 00	2,800 00	2,200 00	5,333 20	4,202 02	3,354 70	.....	54,689 92
Tennessee, western.....	3,500 00	2,400 00	1,700 00	1,000 00	2,990 00	3,721 60	1,471 00	305 10	1,722 09	18,810 39
Texas, eastern district.....	3,900 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	1,895 00	2,650 00	1,594 10	3,162 99	560 50	1,000 00	24,672 59
Texas, northern district.....	9,200 00	6,660 00	7,550 00	1,785 00	2,225 00	2,028 29	1,313 88	1,761 20	1,881 50	34,364 87
Texas, western district.....	8,100 00	7,240 00	7,480 00	3,700 00	2,805 25	2,026 80	3,223 02	744 85	1,800 00	37,099 42
Utah.....	6,300 00	5,820 00	1,500 00	400 00	445 00	2,941 40	1,189 55	101 95	1,950 00	20,397 90
Vermont.....	1,535 57	1,356 00	989 00	694 15	770 00	510 40	82 80	41 05	.....	5,968 97
Virginia, eastern district.....	4,600 00	4,300 00	4,120 00	750 00	4,612 00	2,569 60	2,179 25	115 15	.....	23,246 00
Virginia, western district.....	14,500 00	6,255 00	9,155 00	2,100 00	1,807 00	2,594 40	3,842 05	1,696 96	313 00	42,263 41
Washington.....	4,450 00	5,440 00	1,700 00	11,254 00	2,643 70	1,478 20	989 35	24 40	.....	27,979 65
West Virginia.....	13,084 00	14,567 00	25,500 00	3,768 25	6,400 80	5,895 20	2,357 40	618 15	875 00	72,565 80
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	4,600 00	4,500 00	1,775 00	825 26	1,730 00	1,804 20	640 40	640 85	.....	16,315 71
Wisconsin, western district.....	7,400 00	3,450 00	3,300 00	578 75	1,750 00	2,924 03	456 86	276 65	.....	20,136 26
Wyoming.....	1,192 00	436 00	1,500 00	7,114 00	1,846 30	2,697 20	896 95	.....	950 00	13,622 45
Total.....	601,435 67	456,690 00	609,599 65	232,255 69	294,605 48	311,242 49	127,207 12	92,049 26	37,149 20	2,762,234 36

**EXHIBIT Na.**—Detailed statement of the amounts paid out of the appropriation for expenses of United States courts, 1879 and prior years, act of August 5, 1882, and deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1883, during the fiscal year 1884.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1883.		
Sept. 29	J. H. Slons .....	\$1,936 14
Oct. 20	J. F. Lewis .....	4,382 29
1884.		
Jan. 3	J. Sherman, jr. ....	44 00
3	do .....	600 00
8	R. L. Hutchinson .....	17 40
April 5	J. C. Ullery .....	422 37
	Total .....	7,402 20

**EXHIBIT Nb.**—Detailed statement of the amounts paid out of the appropriation for payment of special deputy marshals at Congressional elections, 1881 and prior years, during the fiscal year 1884.

District.	Amount paid to each district.	Amount of repayment.
California .....	\$5 00	.....
Indiana .....	5 00	\$363 00
Louisiana, eastern district .....	25 00	.....
Maryland .....	25 00	366 00
New Jersey .....	30 00	.....
New York, southern district .....	.....	3,440 00
Ohio, southern district .....	.....	25 00
Pennsylvania, eastern district .....	.....	410 00
Virginia, eastern district .....	.....	60 00
Total .....	90 00	4,658 00

**EXHIBIT Nc.**—Statement of amounts paid for fees of supervisors of elections, section 3689, Revised Statutes, for the Congressional elections of November, 1882, during the fiscal year 1884.

State.	Amount paid.		Amount of repayment (State).
	District.	State.	
Alabama, northern district .....	\$572 00	} \$1,032 77	.....
Alabama, southern district .....	460 77		.....
Florida, northern district .....	159 30	159 30	.....
Louisiana, eastern district .....	5 00	5 00	.....
Maryland .....	10 00	10 00	\$75 00
Massachusetts .....	2,380 00	2,380 00	15 00
New York, northern district .....	5,246 49	} 14,708 00	.....
New York, eastern district .....	9,461 86		280 00
Pennsylvania, western district .....	10 00	10 00	10 00
South Carolina .....	110 00	110 00	.....
Tennessee, western district .....	9 00	9 00	.....
Texas, eastern district .....	.....	.....	20 00
Virginia, western district .....	85 00	85 00	.....
Total .....	18,509 42	18,509 42	400 00

EXHIBIT O.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, their employment, and amount of compensation approved from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884, required by sections 385 and 195, Revised Statutes.

## REGULAR ASSISTANTS.

Districts.	Names.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Alabama, northern district.	L. W. Day .....	*\$1,000 00	To March 13, 1884.
Alabama, middle district.	C. E. Woods .....	*1,500 00	To April 1, 1884.
Alabama, middle and northern districts.	do .....	*2,000 00	After April 1, 1884.
Arizona .....	W. S. McPheters .....	Fees.	
Do .....	E. W. Wells .....	Fees.	
Do .....	A. C. Baker .....	Fees.	
Do .....	Jerry Milloy .....	Fees.	
Do .....	J. N. Anderson .....	Fees.	
Arkansas, eastern district.	M. L. York .....	*1,200 00	To July 15; resigned.
Arkansas, western district.	G. A. Grace .....	*1,200 00	
California .....	Carroll Cook .....	*2,500 00	
Do .....	Ward McAllister .....	*2,000 00	To August 23, 1884; res'd.
Colorado .....	Isaac N. Stevens .....	*1,500 00	From January 23, 1884.
Dakota .....	C. S. Palmer .....	*1,500 00	To March 18, 1884.
Do .....	J. C. Murphy .....	*1,500 00	From March 28, 1884.
Do .....	do .....	*2,000 00	After August 1, 1884.
Georgia, northern district.	J. C. Jenkins .....	*1,200 00	To January 1, 1884.
Do .....	do .....	*1,500 00	{ After January 1, 1884.
Do .....	Will Haight .....	*2,000 00	{ June 2, 1884, resigned.
Idaho .....	F. Wood .....	Fees.	From October 15, 1884.
Illinois, northern district.	J. A. Baldwin .....	*1,500 00	To December 17, 1883.
Do .....	J. Saint Clair Boal .....	*2,200 00	
Do .....	C. M. Dawes .....	*2,200 00	From February 15, 1884.
Illinois, southern district.	E. T. Roe .....	*1,500 00	
Indiana .....	C. H. McCarer .....	*1,800 00	
Iowa, northern district.	DeW. C. Cram .....	{ *1,200 00 }	To September 1, 1884.
Iowa, southern district.	W. T. Rankin .....	{ *1,500 00 }	After September 1, 1884.
Do .....	F. H. Perry .....	*1,000 00	
Kansas .....	C. B. Smith .....	*900 00	
Kentucky .....	George Du Relle .....	*1,500 00	
Louisiana, eastern district.	J. W. Gurley .....	*1,000 00	
Maryland .....	J. W. Rogers .....	*2,500 00	
Massachusetts .....	A. M. Rogers .....	*1,200 00	
Do .....	C. Almy, jr. .....	*2,000 00	
Michigan, eastern district.	W. K. Blodgett, jr. .....	*1,200 00	From October 1, 1883.
Michigan, western district.	J. W. Finney .....	2,000 00	
Mississippi, northern and southern districts.	W. W. Hyde .....	Fees.	
Minnesota .....	H. R. Ware .....	*1,200 00	
Missouri, eastern district.	C. A. Congdon .....	Fees.	
Do .....	C. G. B. Drummond .....	*1,800 00	
Missouri, western district.	E. Smith .....	*1,200 00	
Montana .....	Ross Guffin .....	*1,500 00	
Do .....	George C. Randolph .....	Fees.	
Nebraska .....	J. S. Walker .....	None.	
New Jersey .....	E. M. Bartlett .....	*1,000 00	From February 13, 1884.
New York, northern district.	G. M. Keasbey .....	*800 00	
Do .....	W. O. S. Woodward .....	*2,250 00	
New York, southern district.	Alden Chester .....	*2,250 00	
Do .....	S. B. Clarke .....	*3,500 00	
Do .....	B. B. Foster .....	*3,500 00	
Do .....	J. P. Clarke .....	*2,000 00	
Do .....	G. E. P. Howard .....	*2,000 00	
Do .....	W. W. Adams .....	*2,000 00	
Do .....	C. A. Hess .....	*1,500 00	To March 1, 1884; res'd.
Do .....	H. N. Tift .....	*1,500 00	After March 1, 1884.
New York, eastern district.	F. W. Angel .....	*1,800 00	
North Carolina, eastern district.	Willis Bagley .....	*1,000 00	
North Carolina, western district.	W. S. Ball .....	*1,700 00	
Ohio, southern district.	D. K. Watson .....	*1,200 00	
Do .....	Henry Hooper .....	*2,000 00	
Pennsylvania, eastern district.	J. S. Nickerson .....	*2,500 00	
Do .....	H. P. Brown .....	*3,000 00	
Do .....	Hood Gilpin .....	*3,000 00	
Pennsylvania, western district.	George C. Wilson .....	*2,500 00	
Do .....	David Cameron .....	*1,250 00	
South Carolina .....	John Wingate .....	*2,000 00	
Do .....	R. B. Carpenter .....	*1,500 00	From July 1, 1884.
Tennessee, eastern district.	J. P. Smith .....	*1,200 00	

\* Per annum.



## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT O.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys,  
 &c.—Continued.

## REGULAR ASSISTANTS—Continued.

Districts.	Names.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Tennessee, middle district.	J. R. Dillon .....	*1,200 00	From May 5, 1884.
Tennessee, western district.	J. B. Clough .....	*1,500 00	
Texas, western district.	George Paschal .....	*1,200 00	
Utah .....	Zera Snow .....	*1,000 00	
Do .....	E. T. Sprague .....	*1,500 00	
West Virginia.	G. W. Patton .....	*800 00	To May 1, 1884.
Wisconsin, western district.	O. B. Thomas .....	*8,500 00	
Washington Territory.	C. H. Hanford .....	Fees.	

## SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

California.	W. W. Bishop .....	\$1,000 00	Final compensation in opium cases.
Do.	A. L. Rhodes .....	2,000 00	Title to Mare Island.
Do.	Philip Teare .....	400 00	Case v. Dodge, Martin, and Burchard.
Do.	Brownson & Wells.	200 00	Mission Indians.
Colorado.	W. S. Decker .....	{ 5,000 00 } \$9,500 00	{ Case v. Southern Colorado Coal and Mining Com-
Do.	C. D. Gurley .....	300 00	pany.
District of Columbia.	Frank Irvine .....	{ 126 40 } { 122 20 } { 123 63 }	372 23
Do.	W. W. Ker .....	{ 1,200 00 } { 1,452 55 }	\$2,652 55
Do.	W. S. Perry .....	69 33	{ Case v. Kellogg, &c., from November 1 to Decem-
Do.	J. K. Porter .....	15,000 00	ber 15, 1883; from April 1 to May 2, 1884.
Do.	W. D. Dawidge .....	15,000 00	Forfeited recognisances.
Do.	D. S. Walker .....	750 00	In Guiteau case.
Do.	George Billas .....	7,200 00	Do.
Do.	do .....	1,600 00	Case v. Bryant & Craig.
Do.	R. Coyle .....	75 00	Star-route cases, from April 6, 1883, to November 19 1883.
Do.	R. T. Merrick .....	5,500 00	Star-route cases from November 19, 1883, to February 19, 1884.
Do.	H. H. Wells .....	2,000 00	Case v. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Do.	S. H. Reynolds .....	634 89	Star-route cases.
Kansas.	W. J. Buchan .....	3,500 00	Detective cases.
Do.	John Hutchings .....	4,080 00	Star-route cases.
Louisiana, eastern district.	A. Burchard .....	{ 1,080 00 } { 510 00 }	Lands Black Bob Indians.
Ohio, southern district.	H. R. Probasco .....	400 00	Do.
South Carolina.	B. Butterworth .....	1,500 00	Frauds on United States.
Texas, northern district.	E. R. Marshall .....	210 49	Collecting old judgments.
West Virginia.	J. H. Fergusson .....	3,000 00	Election cases.
			Removing 97 cases to United States courts.
			Case v. Keller.

\* Per annum.

† Approved.

## EXHIBIT P.—Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,  
 Washington, D. C., November 8, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith seven tabular statements, exhibiting the amount character, and results of the litigation under my

direction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, shown by the docket entries of this office.

These tables embrace, respectively—

1. Suits on transcripts of accounts of defaulting public officers, excepting those of the Post-Office Department, adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

2. Post office suits, embracing those against officers of the Post-Office Department, and cases of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violation of the postal laws.

3. Suits on custom-house bonds.

4. Suits for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs-revenue and navigation laws.

5. Suits against collectors of customs and other officers or agents of the Government, excepting internal-revenue officers, for refund of duties and acts done in the line of their official duty.

6. Suits in which the United States is a party or is interested, not embraced in the other classes.

7. A general summary or abstract of all the other tables.

An examination of the tables will show that the whole number of suits commenced within the year was 3,216, of which 68 were of class 1, for the recovery of \$349,678.98; 355 were of class 2, for the recovery of \$37,112.85; 27 were of class 3, for the recovery of \$53,075.39; 206 were of class 4, for the recovery of \$62,046.27; 811 were of class 5, and 1,749 were of class 6, for the recovery of \$1,152,390.37; making a total sued for, as reported, of \$1,654,303.86.

Of the whole number of suits brought, 1,335 were decided in favor of the United States, 29 were adversely decided, 436 were settled and dismissed, in 12, penalties were remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving 1,404 still pending.

Of those pending at the commencement of the year, 422 were decided for the United States, 81 were decided adversely, 841 were settled and dismissed, and in 1 penalties were remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The entire number of suits decided or otherwise disposed of during the year was 3,157; the whole amount for which judgments were obtained, exclusive of decrees *in rem*, was \$490,826.31; and the entire amount collected from all sources was \$356,207.23.

The number of cases in which offers of compromise were pending received during the fiscal year was 194, involving the sum of \$2,259,371.97. The number of offers accepted was 70, involving the sum of \$379,667.29; amount accepted, \$51,206.56. The number of offers rejected was 49, involving the sum of \$516,137.02; amount rejected, \$56,471.91. The number of offers pending at the close of the year was 75, involving the sum of \$1,363,567.66; amount offered in cases pending, \$61,509.95.

A statement of the lands under charge of this office acquired in payment of debt during the fiscal year, as well as of those sold during that period, and of those to which the title has been relinquished, appears in an exhibit hereto.

It is proper for me to state that I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office early in July last, and consequently the report of business herewith submitted embraces that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, all transacted prior to my appointment. It will be observed, however, that the best interests of the Government were always considered and duly subserved.

My experience as Solicitor, brief as it has been, warrants me in making some suggestions which, if adopted, will, I am confident, enhance

the efficiency of the public service, secure a greater sense of responsibility upon the part of the Government officers, and a prompter and speedier settlement of their accounts.

A very potential reason for the failure to collect a larger proportion of the judgments recovered against defaulting officers is that the accounts of such officers are not more promptly adjusted and placed in the hands of the proper officers of the Government for collection. Years often elapse after the retirement of an officer from the service before his accounts are adjusted. In the mean time he may die or become insolvent, and his sureties be so situated that nothing can be collected from them.

When I state that some such accounts have been sent to this office for suit, the transactions which they represent having taken place more than a quarter of a century before, and the officer having been retired for as long a period, it will be apparent that the evil is a serious one and calls loudly for a remedy.

In addition to the losses entailed upon the Government by the death, insolvency, &c., of the principal and his sureties, great injustice often results to sureties themselves from these delays in settling such accounts. Knowing that their principal has retired from office, and for a series of years hearing no complaints, they naturally suppose that moneys intrusted to him have been duly disbursed and honestly accounted for, and other duties legally performed. They therefore take no steps looking towards securing themselves against any delinquency. Years afterwards, when the circumstances surrounding them are so changed that they cannot protect themselves, they are confronted by a statement of accounts showing a deficit, and are called upon to make it good. Need any argument be offered to demonstrate what gross injustice may often be done to sureties, who are entitled to be honorably and justly dealt with by the Government?

I would therefore respectfully suggest that it would be wise to provide that the accounts of all officers shall be audited within a period of two years after the retirement of the respective incumbent from his office, and that a limitation should be provided within which sureties must be called upon to make good the default of their principals.

The condition of the civil business in which the Government is interested, pending in the courts of the District of Columbia, is of such a character as to justify special mention.

The dockets of this office show that for years past but few civil actions of which this office has cognizance, in which the Government was party plaintiff and to which a defense has been interposed, have been tried.

Upon inquiry of the district attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, he states, "as to all these cases, that the force in this (his) office is utterly insufficient to attend properly to the criminal business alone;" that—

The attention of Congress seems never to have been sufficiently attracted to the difference between the duties of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia and those of United States attorneys elsewhere.

Here the District attorney is charged with the prosecution of all offenses known to the common law, from petit larceny up to murder, while throughout the States the prosecution of offenders charged with such crimes is intrusted to the State prosecutor, and the attorney of the United States has nothing to do with them.

Owing to the fact that this is the seat of Government, there is an immense amount of business of the highest importance which falls to the lot of the District attorney here.

The important prosecutions conducted in the District, growing out of frauds perpetrated upon the Government by officials here and others in collusion with them, of late years, are well known. \* \* \* The inadequate force in this office heretofore

has necessitated the employment in these cases of special counsel, and it will be impossible to transact the business of the office in the future without either the appointment of special counsel in all such cases or an increase in the regular force. The latter alternative is far the more desirable on every account. \* \* \* Every person connected with the office is overworked, and yet the business cannot be kept up.

Notwithstanding these extraordinary efforts on the part of the District attorney and his assistants, *they have found it necessary to almost entirely neglect the civil business of the office to attend to the more pressing duties on the criminal side of the courts.* \* \* \*

The police court, the grand jury, the criminal court, and the court of general term are in session in this District almost daily, and at times two criminal courts are in session.

It has been found necessary most of the time to allow the grand jury to go on without the assistance of any person from the district attorney's office, owing to the fact that he and his assistants are usually engaged elsewhere.

Certainly nothing can be plainer than that, if the legal business of the Government is to be promptly transacted, some efficient remedy must be provided for the evils which the district attorney so graphically sets forth. Depriving his office of the force actually necessary for the prompt and efficient discharge of its varied and onerous duties is not only ill-advised economy, but unwise in every particular, and ought to be remedied without delay.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the district attorney be authorized to employ a competent assistant at a stated salary, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all the civil business in which the Government is interested in the courts of the District of Columbia; or, if this be not thought advisable, that the Solicitor of the Treasury be charged with the care of and the prosecution or defense of such business, so that it may hereafter be promptly disposed of.

The attention of the then honorable Secretary of the Treasury was called to the importance of a prompt settlement of the accounts of the officers of the Government by the proper Bureaus of his Department in the annual report of Hon. George F. Talbot of the year 1876, then Solicitor of the Treasury, who also submitted for the consideration of that officer a draft of a bill which in his opinion would remedy the evils he described. Believing that if the provisions of that bill should be enacted into law the efficiency of the public service would be greatly subserved, I take the liberty of submitting the draft of a bill similar in its features for your consideration, trusting, if you agree with me in regard to the necessity or propriety of the legislation proposed, you will submit the same to Congress for such action as they may see fit to take.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. NEAL,  
*Solicitor of the Treasury.*

Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General of the United States.*

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AN ACT relating to public accounts and claims.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the Treasury or the heads of any Department or Bureau are authorized to examine and decide shall be barred unless presented within five years from the time the same accrued.

SEC. 2. Claims which would be barred by the operation of this act, or within two years after the same goes into effect, may be presented within three years from the date of this act, but not afterwards.

SEC. 3. No claim shall be decided or considered by any head of a Department, or

of a Bureau, or by any accounting officers of the Treasury, while the same is pending before Congress by petition, bill, or otherwise, but shall be suspended until final action by Congress has been had thereon.

SEC. 4. All bonds given to secure contracts with the United States, and all official bonds of public officers, except of postmasters, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury for examination and approval.

SEC. 5. Suits against sureties on bonds given to the United States shall be barred unless brought within five years after the termination of the office of the principal therein, if the bond be an official bond, or unless brought within five years from condition broken, if the bond be a bond given by any person to whom has been awarded a contract with the United States.

SEC. 6. Where a public officer has given bond to the United States, or where any person has become a contractor with the United States, and has given bond to perform the contract, and a new additional or strengthening bond is given to the United States by such public officer or contractor, the sureties on such new additional or strengthening bond, together with the sureties on the original bond of such officer or contractor, shall be liable to the extent of the penalties of such bonds, respectively, for the balance found due on final adjustment of the account of such officer or contractor, and suit may be brought against the sureties on either bond of such officer or contractor to recover said balance. And when an officer shall be reappointed to an office, and shall give a new bond to secure a faithful performance of the duties thereof, the sureties on such bond shall be held liable for any default or indebtedness of their principal existing at the time of the execution of such bond, as well as for any defalcations occurring during the term of office for which such bond was given: *Provided, however*, That the liability of the sureties on the bond given for a faithful performance of the duties of the preceding term of office shall in no wise be lessened or impaired.

SEC. 7. When suit is brought by the United States against any person accountable for public money, or against the sureties on the official bond of such person, or against any person in a contract with the United States, express or implied, or against the sureties of such person on his bond for the faithful performance of such contract, a transcript of the accounts of such person from the books and proceedings of the Treasury Department, certified by the Auditor charged with the examination of such accounts, and authenticated under the seal of the Treasury Department, or, in case of accounts relative to the public lands, certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and authenticated under the seal of the Interior Department, shall be admitted as evidence in the trial of such suit, and the court trying the suit shall grant judgment and award execution accordingly. Copies of all bonds, contracts, or other papers relating to or in connection with the settlement of public accounts, certified by the Auditor, or, in case of accounts relative to public lands, by the Commissioner, to be true copies of the originals on file and authenticated under the seal of the Treasury Department, or Interior Department, as the case may be, must be annexed to such transcripts, and shall have equal validity and be entitled to the same degree of credit as the original. If suit is brought on a bond or other sealed instrument, and the defendant pleads *non est factum*, verifying such plea by his oath, the court may, on motion of defendant, if it appears necessary for the attainment of justice, require the production of the original bond or other sealed instrument.

SEC. 8. The accounting officers, of the Treasury shall adjust and settle the final accounts of public officers, or persons to whom contracts have been awarded, within two years from the expiration of the term of office of the officer, or within two years from the time the contract has been completed or default made therein.

SEC. 9. No written testimony of any witness shall be admitted as evidence in relation to any claim or account against the United States, pending before the head of any Department or Bureau other than the Commissioner of Pensions, or before the accounting officers of the Treasury, unless the same has been taken on oath before a judge or clerk of a court of the United States, or a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States, or a notary public, upon interrogatories and cross-interrogatories previously filed on behalf of the Government and the claimant in the office of the Department or Bureau before which such claim is pending.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, or some officer of the Department of Justice designated by him, to prepare and promulgate forms and regulations in conformity to which depositions to be used in relation to claims and accounts against the United States, pending before the head of a Department or Bureau, or before the accounting officers of the Treasury, may be taken.

No. 1.—*Report of suits on Treasury transcripts, other than post-office cases, instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.							In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.							Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, dismissed, &c.	Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.		
Alabama, northern district.																
Alabama, middle district.																
Alabama, southern district.																
Arkansas, eastern district.																
Arkansas, western district.																
California.	6	\$49,204 12					6	\$7,051 98	2,200 00	1			2	1	3	
Colorado.	1	684 16					1		1,000 00				1	1	1	
Connecticut.																
Delaware.																
Florida, northern district.	1	8,161 79					1	97 62	1,110 62	1	1			1	2	
Florida, southern district.																
Georgia, northern district.																
Georgia, southern district.																
Illinois, northern district.	2	24,089 00					2									
Illinois, southern district.																
Indiana.	2	9,732 74		\$32 05		1	1	1,071 00	1,071 41				1	2	1	
Iowa, northern district.																
Iowa, southern district.																
Kansas.	1	1,128 95					1		401 00				3	3		
Kentucky.	2	7,529 47					2		4,155 82				1	1		
Louisiana, eastern district.	1	718 66					1		2,335 79							
Louisiana, western district.																
Maine.	2	4,785 10		1,000 00			2									
Maryland.																
Massachusetts.	1	8,161 79	\$8,491 21		1		1	7,280 61	7,280 61				1	2		
Michigan, eastern district.	1	6,959 43						320 00	320 00							
Michigan, western district.																
Minnesota.	4	12,648 56					4	10,844 90	10,844 90		1			1		
Mississippi, northern district.																
Mississippi, southern district.	2	4,560 22		887 16		1	1							1		
Missouri, eastern district.																
Missouri, western district.	1	6,749 03	10,863 72		1			58 50	58 50					1		

No. 1.—*Report of suits on Treasury transcripts, other than post-office cases, instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, &c.—Continued.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.						In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.						Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, &c.				
Nebraska	3	\$14,825 18	\$3,508 62		2		1	\$6,000 00	\$5,485 00	1			3	3	\$9,508 62	\$5,485 00
Nevada																
New Hampshire																
New Jersey	2	5,217 99	3,164 30		1		1	7,654 91	1,750 00	2		3	3	3	10,819 21	1,750 00
New York, northern district.	2	41,149 22					2		1,125 82							1,125 82
New York, southern district.	1	293 95					1									
North Carolina, eastern district.																
North Carolina, western district.																
Ohio, northern district.	2	38,979 58					2	5,502 54	706 54	1			1	1	5,502 54	
Ohio, southern district.	3	3,289 02					3	17 70		1			1	3	17 70	706 54
Oregon	1	58 46					1	50,000 00		1			1	1	50,000 00	
Pennsylvania, eastern district.																
Pennsylvania, western district.																
Rhode Island																
South Carolina	1	275 95		\$275 95		1								1		275 95
Tennessee, eastern district.																
Tennessee, middle district.																
Tennessee, western district.																
Texas, northern district.																
Texas, eastern district.																
Texas, western district.	1	600 34					1									
Vermont																
Virginia, eastern district.	3	10,603 01					3		264 70						264 70	
Virginia, western district.																
West Virginia	1	10,199 48					1									
Wisconsin, eastern district.																
Wisconsin, western district.																
Arizona	4	35,861 81					4		1,500 00			1	1	1		1,500 00
Dakota	2	6,893 05					2		52 78							52 78
Idaho	6	19,729 32					6									
Montana	1	241 65					1									
New Mexico								746 59	307 70	3			3		746 59	307 70

No. 1.—*Report of suits on Treasury transcripts, other than post-office cases, instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.					In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.					Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, &c.		
Alabama, northern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, middle district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, southern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas, eastern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas, western district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	6	\$49,204 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	600 00	2,200 00	.....	.....	3	600 00	2,200 00
Colorado.....	1	664 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000 00
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida, northern district.....	1	8,161 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	97 62	1,110 62	1	1	2	97 62	1,110 62
Florida, southern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, northern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, southern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois, northern district.....	2	24,089 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois, southern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2	9,732 74	.....	\$82 05	.....	.....	1	.....	1,071 00	.....	.....	1	.....	1,071 00
Iowa, northern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, southern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1	1,128 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	401 00	.....	.....	3	.....	401 00
Kentucky.....	2	7,329 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4,185 82	.....	.....	1	.....	4,185 82
Louisiana, eastern district.....	1	718 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,335 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,335 79
Louisiana, western district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	2	4,785 10	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	1	8,161 79	\$8,491 21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7,280 61	.....	.....	1	8,491 21	7,280 61
Michigan, eastern district.....	1	6,959 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00
Michigan, western district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	4	12,648 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10,844 90	.....	.....	1	.....	10,844 90
Mississippi, northern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi, southern district.....	2	4,560 22	.....	887 16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	887 16
Missouri, eastern district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri, western district.....	1	6,749 03	10,803 72	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	58 50	.....	.....	1	10,803 72	58 50





[illegible]

No. 2.—*Report of post-office suits instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.						In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.					Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.				
Alabama, northern district.....	3		\$1,100 00	\$33 30	3		1	\$113 58	\$365 00	1		4	4	\$1,213 58	\$398 30
Alabama, middle district.....	1	\$48 72													
Alabama, southern district.....															
Arkansas, eastern district.....	1							580 89	324 22	1		1	1	580 89	324 22
Arkansas, western district.....	1	1,003 31						534 51	66 05	1	1	1	2	534 51	66 05
California.....	4		590 00	540 00	4			147 00	147 00			4	4	500 00	687 00
Colorado.....	4	15,029 18	2,005 08		3		1	391 38	404 93	2		5	5	2,396 46	404 93
Connecticut.....	1		50 00		1							1	1	50 00	
Delaware.....															
Florida, northern district.....	4		400 00		4			1,312 00		1		5	5	1,712 00	
Florida, southern district.....															
Georgia, northern district.....	2		225 78	71 68	1	1		1,326 40	1,952 05	1		1	2	225 78	71 68
Georgia, southern district.....	4	126 92	566 24	189 90	3	1						4	5	1,892 64	2,141 95
Illinois, northern district.....	18	4,321 90	5,447 78	2,537 78	16	1	1	599 45	599 45	4		29	21	6,047 23	3,137 23
Illinois, southern district.....	7		906 00	806 00	7							7	7	906 00	806 00
Indiana.....	8		1,920 03	243 51	8							8	8	1,923 03	243 51
Iowa, northern district.....															
Iowa, southern district.....	4	179 64	507 30	478 09	3	1			205 00			3	4	507 30	478 09
Kansas.....															
Kentucky.....	4		971 43	411 43	4			492 15	72 78	1		5	5	1,463 58	484 21
Louisiana, eastern district.....															
Louisiana, western district.....															
Maine.....	3		155 00	50 00	3							3	3	155 00	50 00
Maryland.....	3		591 90	591 90	2	2			10 00			3	3	591 90	591 90
Massachusetts.....	3		688 25	683 25	3							3	3	688 25	683 25
Michigan, eastern district.....	2		116 00	16 00	2							2	2	116 00	16 00
Michigan, western district.....	4		233 90	153 90	4			700 00				5	5	953 90	153 90
Minnesota.....	3		110 00	100 00	3			171 70				4	4	281 70	100 00
Mississippi, northern district.....	2	90 81	54 50	54 50	1		1					1	1	54 50	54 50
Mississippi, southern district.....															
Missouri, eastern district.....	6		1,100 00		6			36 90				6	6	1,100 00	96 96
Missouri, western district.....	7	275 84	1,013 87	690 45	6	1		1,308 53	76 15	2		9	9	2,389 45	742 60

Nebraska	3	478 20	50 00	3					105 00		1			4	4	583 20	50 00
Nevada									657 42		1			1	1	657 42	107 02
New Hampshire																	
New Jersey	3	1,350 00	1,100 00	3										3	3	1,350 00	4,434 53
New York, northern district	10	2,280 00	980 00	10										10	10	2,280 00	980 00
New York, southern district	154	1,322 58	3,637 58	10	89	55	100 00	150 00	1		1			11	100	1,422 58	3,757 58
New York, eastern district	2	150 25	85 19	1										1	1	85 19	
North Carolina, eastern district	1	766 88															
North Carolina, western district																	
Ohio, northern district	17	1,127 25	1,040 25	17					578 12		1	1		2	2	578 12	578 12
Ohio, southern district	13	763 36	500 05	13										17	17	1,127 25	1,040 25
Oregon	1	25 00		1					93 78					13	13	763 36	593 83
Pennsylvania, eastern district	5	245 00		5										1	1	25 00	
Pennsylvania, western district																	
Rhode Island	14	116 02	2,046 57	13	1				100 00	928 35	1	1		6	7	345 00	928 35
South Carolina														13	14	2,046 57	841 67
Tennessee, eastern district	1	100 00		1										1	1	100 00	
Tennessee, middle district	2	282 40		2										2	2	282 40	
Tennessee, western district	2	219 03		2										2	2	219 03	
Texas, northern district	4	494 52	444 40	4					814 05		2			6	6	1,308 57	444 40
Texas, eastern district	1	221 00		1													
Texas, western district	1	250 00		1													
Texas, western district	2	2,535 62		1	2		25 00				1			1	1	250 00	
Vermont	1	117 00	117 00	1										1	1	117 00	117 00
Virginia, eastern district																	
Virginia, western district																	
West Virginia	3	947 47		3					5 00		1			1	1	5 00	
Wisconsin, eastern district	4	382 75	182 75	4					4,878 14		7			10	10	5,825 61	182 75
Wisconsin, western district	4	276 28	276 28	3	1				5,143 59		2			6	6	5,526 34	276 28
Arizona	3	300 00		3										3	4	276 28	
Dakota	1	500 00		1					1,600 00					1	1	300 00	1,600 00
Idaho																	
Montana																	
New Mexico	2	2,263 11															
Utah	3	1,463 56	111 53	1	2												
Washington	1	118 25	118 25	1										1	1	118 25	118 25
Wyoming																	
District of Columbia																	
Total	355	97,112 85	32,543 91	189	97	69	19,994 96	11,101 39			34	3		223	324	52,538 87	28,108 84

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. 3.—Report of suits on custom-house bonds instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.						In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.						Whole number of suits disposed of.	Whole number of judgments during the year.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, dismissed, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, dismissed, &c.	Collections in old suits.				
California.....	5	\$8,000 00	\$125 80	\$119 02	3	3	2					\$706 18	3	3	\$125 80	\$825 20
Florida, southern district.....	3	141 74	63 25	109 25	1	1						170 07	3	1	63 25	339 32
Illinois, northern district.....	2	114 45												1	1	1,255 00
Louisiana, eastern district.....																
Massachusetts.....	4	1,394 70		83 62		1	3	\$1,255 00	1	1	1	88 96				172 58
Minnesota.....	10	41,650 00					10									
New York, southern district.....	3	1,774 50					3	188 13	2			358 91	2	2	188 13	358 91
Total.....	27	53,075 39	189 05	371 89	4	5	18	1,443 13	3	1	1	1,324 12	14	7	1,632 18	1,696 01





[illegible]



No. 5.—*Report of suits against collectors of customs and other officers, instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.						In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.			Whole number of suits disposed of.	Whole number of judgments in favor of United States during the year.
	Number of suits.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, &c.	Pending.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, &c.			
California.....	25	.....	.....	.....	23	1	2	.....	5	1	
Illinois, northern district.....	41	2	.....	.....	36	13	11	.....	29	15	
Louisiana, eastern district.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Massachusetts.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York, northern district.....	45	.....	.....	2	43	1	1	8	12	1	
New York, southern district.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York, eastern district.....	563	.....	.....	84	481	4	31	570	689	4	
New York, southern district.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	5	.....	.....	.....	5	
Ohio, southern district.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	82	.....	.....	4	75	.....	3	23	.....	.....	
Texas, eastern district.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vermont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	811	2	8	91	710	24	52	608	783	26	

No. 6.—*Report of miscellaneous suits instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, in the several United States courts, and of proceedings had during said period in suits which were instituted prior thereto.*

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.					In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.					Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, dismissed, &c.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.				
Alabama, northern district.	48	\$11,150 00	\$2,407 00		13		1	34	\$1,856 00	\$60 00	19	53	\$4,263 00	\$60 00
Alabama, middle district.	43	1,600 00	555 35		14		19	10	207 00		9	42	762 35	
Alabama, southern district.	130	10,050 00	1,994 45	\$150 72	53		52	25	1,651 73	361 20	4	121	2,616 18	511 82
Arkansas, eastern district.	16	7,377 26	5,630 50	361 00	10		5		2,008 06	1,012 78	6	24	7,636 56	1,373 78
Arkansas, western district.	239	32,813 80	11,392 17	1,551 31	218		1	18	28,606 00	1,054 93	9	237	30,968 17	2,006 34
California.	36	117,753 59	1,392 50	4,389 34	22		1	13	36,560 87	32,012 34	2	25	37,943 87	37,301 68
Colorado.	7	500 00	1,202 12	610 59	5		1	1	50 00	2,607 39	1	6	1,252 12	3,217 98
Connecticut.	6	600 00	1,962 00	796 84	9		1						1,962 00	796 84
Delaware.														
Florida, northern district.	7	3,617 00	1,677 00	811 50	6		1		2,400 20	3,490 57	2	12	4,077 30	4,302 07
Florida, southern district.	3	500 00	150 00	69 70	1			2					150 00	69 70
Georgia, northern district.	61	23,300 00	1,200 00	61 10	4		35	22	4,750 00	347 62	17	95	5,950 00	308 72
Georgia, southern district.	9		751 00	483 75	5		4					10	751 00	483 75
Illinois, northern district.	9	1,158 00	7 00		7				1,002 00	527 20	3	10	1,009 00	
Illinois, southern district.	35	4,098 44	2,611 00	3,185 57	27			8	100 00	789 31	3	30	2,711 00	3,710 77
Indiana.	31	73 62	964 00	371 06	30			1	510 00		3	33	1,474 00	1,160 87
Iowa, northern district.	3	34 79	176 00		2			1	2 00		3	4	178 00	
Iowa, southern district.														
Kansas.	7		73 00		5				1 00	26,429 10	1	8	74 00	26,429 10
Kentucky.	45	14,814 00	3,660 00	102 28	23			22	960 00	456 50	4	27	4,620 00	558 78
Louisiana, eastern district.	28	339,723 54	1,015 00		1		1	26	160 50	219 10	3	5	1,175 50	219 10
Louisiana, western district.	4		1,450 00		4							4	1,450 00	
Maine.	7		1,490 00	544 80	7				325 00	1,213 28	8	15	1,815 00	1,758 08
Maryland.	8	1,672 02	300 00		3			5				3	300 00	
Massachusetts.	30	3,971 30	1,535 00	1,195 50	24			1	1,315 40	2,227 85	15	39	2,850 46	3,423 35
Michigan, eastern district.	13	214 25	1,770 00	821 50	12			1	791 03		3	12	1,770 00	1,612 33
Michigan, western district.	19	7,878 97	2,870 25	1,250 13	14			5	1,613 00	1,135 33	5	19	4,883 25	2,375 46
Minnesota.	48	52,005 84	3,368 17	1,940 99	33		1	4	5,584 99	2,899 66	8	52	8,933 16	4,940 65
Mississippi, northern district.									105 00	50 00	11	11	105 00	50 00
Mississippi, southern district.									901 08	1,332 46	9	13	901 08	1,332 46
Missouri, eastern district.	19	5,750 00	545 00		13			6	12,083 96	641 40	16	14	12,638 96	958 20
Missouri, western district.	56	16,335 00	6,750 89	316 80	42		7	7	5,219 10		1	58	67 11	969 99
Nebraska.	24		24 00		21				15 00	559 22	1	25	39 00	559 22

No. 6.—*Report of miscellaneous suits instituted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, &c.*—Continued.

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year.				In suits brought prior to the fiscal year.						Whole number of judgments for United States during the year.	Whole number of suits disposed of.	Total judgments.	Total collections.
	Number of suits.	Aggregate sued for.	Aggregate in judgment.	Collections.	Decided for the United States.	Settled, &c. United States.	Pending.	Judgments in old suits.	Collections in old suits.	Decided against the United States.	Settled, &c. United States.			
Nevada.....	1		\$500 00		1							1	\$500 00	
New Hampshire.....														
New Jersey.....	3	\$800 00	550 00		2	1	1					5	550 00	\$615 00
New York, northern district.....	21	250 00	950 00	\$565 00	20	1	1	6,612 18				22	1,000 00	12,245 59
New York, southern district.....	66	37,840 87	10,439 63	9,256 56	16	23	27	4,657 37	\$50 00	1		45	10,470 63	39 32
New York, eastern district.....	10	50 94	89 03	39 32	8	1	1		11 00	2		10	89 00	387 65
North Carolina, eastern district.....	3	160 00	80 00		1			5,276 00	337 65	59		60	5,356 00	498 82
North Carolina, western district.....	97	23,540 00	6,750 00	6 86	29	21	47	4,650 00	491 96	18		47	11,430 00	700 57
Ohio, northern district.....	5	276 86	290 00		4				459 32			5	290 00	2,951 70
Ohio, southern district.....	17	2,619 10	2,696 30	2,721 64	9	7	1	1,100 00	200 00			9	2,696 30	2,405 04
Oregon.....	103	52,294 68	3,108 09	2,205 04	99	2	1	15,800 00	60 84	3		101	4,208 09	1,150 23
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	39	10,128 65	5,168 50	1,089 39	31	2	5					34	20,908 50	2,231 55
Pennsylvania, western district.....	39	67,700 00	3,797 00	1,570 28	26	6	1		661 27	1		27	3,797 00	
Rhode Island.....	1		25 00		1							1	25 00	
South Carolina.....	1		400 00		4			300 00				6	700 00	
Tennessee, eastern district.....	4	15,800 00	925 00		6	9	9	6,612 18	288 89	8		14	7,537 18	288 89
Tennessee, middle district.....	24	10,200 00	656 82		11	4	10	4,657 37	91,414 13	14		35	5,314 19	91,414 13
Tennessee, western district.....	25	3,525 00	1,850 00	257 64	13	3	3	275 00	315 11	2		15	1,635 00	1,572 75
Texas, northern district.....	28	4,450 06	268 64	298 64	10	6	9	1,850 00	48 63	5		15	2,416 00	347 27
Texas, eastern district.....	8	1,104 28	461 00		2	1	3	800 00	76 00	4		6	1,001 00	76 00
Texas, western district.....	4	13,316 25	300 00	300 00	1		3	21,101 61	182 90	6		7	21,401 61	482 90
Vermont.....	2		2 00		2				3,100 00			2	2 00	3,100 00
Virginia, eastern district.....	4	140 00	140 00	140 00	3	1	1		73 05			3	140 00	213 05
Virginia, western district.....	19	1,950 00	290 00		1		17	1,200 00				12	1,400 00	
West Virginia.....	19		450 00	12 65	3	1	6	568 50	868 45	3		16	1,018 50	861 10
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	13	11,693 65	35 00	232 67	12	1	2	250 00	356 10	1		13	285 00	588 77
Wisconsin, western district.....	18	1,500 00	2,632 70	675 00	16	2	2	2,012 95	1,691 51	7		23	4,645 65	2,366 51
Arizona.....	4	2,447 19	1,800 00	1,875 00	3		1		824 27			3	1,900 00	2,639 27
Dakota.....	140	114,092 70	4,681 00	3,201 00	25	1	114					25	4,681 00	3,201 00
Idaho.....	3	6,443 86	24 00		1							2	24 00	
Montana.....	1	12,000 00							511 84			1		511 84

New Mexico.....	4	17,000 00	755 70	.....	3	.....	1	1,000 40	902 40	5	.....	1	8	9	1,846 10	902 40
Utah.....	24	995 00	3,087 72	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2,222 72	2	.....	.....	26	26	3,087 72	3,487 48
Washington.....	3	83,004 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,818 71	2	.....	.....	2	3	25,959 97	4,848 71
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,213 11	320	15 190	1,334	1,772	.....	312,114 79	239,293 29
Total.....	1,749	1,152,890 37	110,453 86	45,080 18	1,014	15 218	502	201,660 93	194,213 11	320	15 190	1,334	1,772	.....	312,114 79	239,293 29

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. 7.—Statistical summary of business arising from suits, &c., in which the United States is a party or has an interest, under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Judicial districts.	In suits brought during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.										Miscellaneous suits.	
	Suits on Treasury transcripts.		Post-office suits.		Suits on custom-house bonds.		Suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs-revenue laws.		Suits against collectors of customs, &c.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Alabama, northern district.			3								48	\$11,150 00
Alabama, middle district.			1	\$48 72							43	1,600 00
Alabama, southern district.											130	10,050 00
Arkansas, eastern district.											16	7,377 26
Arkansas, western district.			1	1,003 31				\$500 00			239	32,813 80
California.	6	\$49,204 12	4		5	\$8,000 00	19	65 00	25		36	117,753 59
Colorado.	1	664 16	4	15,026 18							7	500 00
Connecticut.			1								6	600 00
Delaware.												
Florida, northern district.	1	8,161 79	4				1	500 00			7	3,617 00
Florida, southern district.					3	141 74	1	7,900 00			3	5,000 00
Georgia, northern district.			2								61	23,300 00
Georgia, southern district.			4	126 92			2				9	
Illinois, northern district.	2	24,069 00	18	4,321 90	2	114 45	1		41		9	1,158 00
Illinois, southern district.			7								35	4,098 44
Indiana.	2	9,732 74	8								31	73 62
Iowa, northern district.											3	34 79
Iowa, southern district.			4	170 64			1	500 00				
Kansas.	1	1,128 95									7	
Kentucky.	2	7,529 47	4								45	14,814 00
Louisiana, eastern district.	1	718 66					14	3,500 00	1		28	339,723 54
Louisiana, western district.							5	200 00			4	
Maine.	2	4,785 10	3				16	3,482 20			7	
Maryland.			2				5	240 00			8	1,672 02
Massachusetts.	1	8,161 79	3				11	5,394 70	45		30	8,971 80
Michigan, eastern district.	1	6,959 43	2		4		5	5,200 00			13	214 25
Michigan, western district.			4					334 50			19	7,878 97
Minnesota.	4	12,648 56	3		10	41,650 00					48	52,065 84

Mississippi, northern district	2	4,560 22	2	90 81			9	1,950 00			19	5,750 00
Mississippi, southern district	1	6,749 03	6	275 84							56	16,335 00
Missouri, eastern district	3	14,825 18	3								24	
Nebraska											1	
Nevada											3	800 00
New Hampshire	2	5,217 99	3				13				2	250 00
New Jersey			10				9				66	37,840 87
New York, northern district	2	41,149 22	154	8,416 51	3	1,774 50	28	33,874 57	565		10	50 94
New York, southern district	1	293 35	2	150 25			16		28		3	180 00
North Carolina, eastern district			1	768 88							97	23,540 00
North Carolina, western district											5	276 86
Ohio, northern district	2	38,979 58	17				1	100 00			17	2,619 10
Ohio, southern district	3	3,289 02	13				1	500 00	9		103	52,294 66
Oregon	1	58 46	5				3	1,900 00	82		39	10,128 65
Pennsylvania, eastern district			14	116 02			1	500 00			39	67,700 09
Pennsylvania, western district											1	
Rhode Island	1	275 95	1								4	
South Carolina			2								24	15,800 00
Tennessee, eastern district			2								25	10,200 00
Tennessee, middle district			4	106 58							19	3,525 00
Tennessee, western district			1	221 00							25	4,459 06
Texas, northern district			1				1	900 00	3		8	1,104 26
Texas, eastern district	1	600 34	2	2,535 62			29				4	13,316 25
Texas, western district			1				6		1		2	
Vermont											4	140 00
Virginia, eastern district	3	10,603 01									19	1,950 00
Virginia, western district			3								3	
West Virginia	1	10,199 48									19	11,699 65
Wisconsin, eastern district			4								18	1,500 00
Wisconsin, western district			3								4	2,447 19
Arizona	4	35,661 31	1								140	114,092 70
Dakota	2	6,893 05									3	6,443 86
Idaho	6	19,729 32									1	12,000 00
Montana	1	241 65									4	17,000 00
New Mexico			2	2,263 11			1					
Utah	1	2,450 24	3	1,463 56							24	985 00
Washington	2	2,185 48	1				1				3	83,004 90
Wyoming												
District of Columbia	5	11,933 33										
Total	68	349,678 98	355	37,112 85	27	53,075 39	206	62,046 27	811	1,749		1,152,390 37

No. 7. — Statistical summary of business meeting, given weekly, in which the United States is compared with various countries.

THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HISTORY OF THE

Judicial districts.	Population.	Area.	Density.
Alabama, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Alabama, middle district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Alabama, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Arkansas, eastern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Arkansas, western district	170,968	1,000	170.968
California	170,968	1,000	170.968
Colorado	170,968	1,000	170.968
Connecticut	170,968	1,000	170.968
Delaware	170,968	1,000	170.968
Florida, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Florida, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Georgia, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Georgia, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Illinois, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Illinois, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Indiana	170,968	1,000	170.968
Iowa, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Iowa, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Kansas	170,968	1,000	170.968
Kentucky	170,968	1,000	170.968
Louisiana, eastern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Louisiana, western district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Maine	170,968	1,000	170.968
Maryland	170,968	1,000	170.968
Massachusetts	170,968	1,000	170.968
Michigan, eastern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Michigan, western district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Minnesota	170,968	1,000	170.968
Mississippi, northern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Mississippi, southern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Missouri, eastern district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Missouri, western district	170,968	1,000	170.968
Montana	170,968	1,000	170.968

	500 00	1	1	29	436	12	1,404	3,216
Nevada.....	6,017 99	2,125 00	17	1				21
New Hampshire.....	250 00	2,561 22	39				4	42
New Jersey.....	122,855 67	21,326 37	44		199		574	818
New York, northern district.....	494 54	1,150 19	25			1	31	57
New York, southern district.....	926 88	80 00	1				2	4
North Carolina, eastern district.....	23,540 00	6,780 00	29		21		47	97
North Carolina, western district.....	42,376 86	1,417 25	21				1	23
Ohio, northern district.....	42,098 68	3,459 66	22		7		13	42
Ohio, southern district.....	55,583 68	3,133 09	100		1		6	107
Oregon.....	12,087 11	5,413 50	36		5		82	130
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	68,316 02	5,843 57	39		6		6	54
Pennsylvania, western district.....		25 00	1			1		1
Rhode Island.....	275 95	500 00	5					6
South Carolina.....	15,800 00	1,207 40	8		1			26
Tennessee, eastern district.....	10,306 58	1,875 85	13		9		9	28
Tennessee, middle district.....	3,525 00	1,844 52	17		4		10	27
Tennessee, western district.....	4,680 06	4,666 00	10		3		3	23
Texas, northern district.....	2,004 26	513 10	4		6		10	26
Texas, eastern district.....	16,452 21	2,133 00	30		1		8	13
Texas, western district.....		2,079 00	9				6	36
Vermont.....	10,743 01	140 00	3		1		1	10
Virginia, eastern district.....	1,950 00	200 00	1		1		3	7
Virginia, western district.....	10,199 48	1,397 47	6				17	19
West Virginia.....	11,699 65	415 42	16		1		6	7
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	1,500 00	951 28	19		1		6	23
Wisconsin, western district.....	38,108 50	1,875 00	6		1		2	22
Arizona.....	120,985 75	3,201 00	26		1		5	11
Dakota.....	26,173 18	24 00	1				116	143
Idaho.....	12,241 65				1		7	9
Montano.....	19,263 11	755 70	3				1	2
New Mexico.....	3,913 80	111 53					4	7
Utah.....	3,180 48	1,639 36	26		1		3	4
Washington.....	83,004 90						1	28
Wyoming.....	11,933 33	220 75			1		2	3
District of Columbia.....							4	6
Total.....	1,654,303 86	83,556 01	1,335	29	436	12	1,404	3,216



## PART 100 JERNEY-GENERAL

State	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
Alabama	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Arkansas	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
California	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Colorado	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Delaware	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Florida	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7							

# REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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	6, 120 00	6, 054 23	3	32	32	10, 130 82	6, 104 22
Nevada.....	657 42	1, 107 02	1	2	2	1, 157 42	107 02
New Hampshire.....							
New Jersey.....	7, 754 91	5, 174 53	3	1	1	14, 079 21	7, 299 53
New York, northern district.....	100 00	1, 225 82	2	8	41	3, 865 00	3, 807 04
New York, southern district.....	699 13	15, 608 92	12	577	56	13, 026 34	36, 935 29
New York, eastern district.....			5	1	30	1, 150 19	80 82
North Carolina, eastern district.....	5, 276 00	337 65	59	4	60	5, 356 00	337 65
North Carolina, western district.....	5, 228 12	1, 070 08	19	17	48	12, 008 12	1, 076 94
Ohio, northern district.....	5, 502 54	1, 522 32	1	1	22	6, 919 79	1, 803 82
Ohio, southern district.....	17 70	1, 069 99	1	12	23	43	4, 291 88
Oregon.....	1, 100 00	260 00	2	1	102	4, 233 09	2, 495 04
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	65, 900 00	989 19	5	30	41	71, 313 50	2, 078 89
Pennsylvania, western district.....		661 27	1	1	40	5, 843 57	3, 073 22
Rhode Island.....						25 00	
South Carolina.....	300 00		2		1		
Tennessee, eastern district.....	6, 612 18	368 34	8	14	7	800 00	275 95
Tennessee, middle district.....	4, 657 37	91, 414 13	14		16	7, 819 53	368 94
Tennessee, western district.....	1, 089 05	315 11	4		32	5, 533 22	91, 414 13
Texas, northern district.....	1, 950 00	48 63	5	4	21	2, 933 57	1, 017 15
Texas, eastern district.....	800 00	76 00	4		15	2, 416 00	347 27
Texas, western district.....	21, 257 61	1, 240 90	10	1	8	1, 313 10	138 10
Vermont.....		3, 100 00		4	40	23, 390 61	1, 337 00
Virginia, eastern district.....		398 75	1	1	9	2, 079 00	3, 217 00
Virginia, western district.....	1, 205 00		12	6	4	140 00	538 75
West Virginia.....	5, 651 64	868 45	13	13	13	1, 405 00	
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	5, 393 59	356 10	8	1	19	7, 049 11	881 10
Wisconsin, western district.....	2, 012 95	1, 691 51	7	2	22	5, 811 34	771 52
Arizona.....		3, 924 27		1	26	4, 921 93	2, 642 79
Dakota.....		52 73		1	6	2, 200 00	5, 799 27
Idaho.....				1	26	5, 181 00	3, 253 73
Montana.....		511 84			1	24 00	24 00
New Mexico.....	1, 836 99	1, 210 10	8	1	11	2, 592 66	1, 210 10
Utah.....							
Washington.....		2, 759 90	2		28	3, 255 97	4, 399 26
Wyoming.....		8, 391 81	3		1		
District of Columbia.....	26, 621 15			4	3	26, 621 15	8, 612 66
Total.....	312, 759 54	272, 651 22	422	841	1, 757	490, 826 31	356, 207 23

No. 8.—Statement showing the number of suits in which the United States was a party or had an interest, commenced in each year from the establishment of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury to June 30, 1881: also, the aggregate amounts claimed in said suits, together with the aggregate sums collected in each of said years.

Years.	Number of suits commenced.	Amount claimed.	Amount collected.
1820	403		
1831	465		
1832	615		
1833	457		
1834	447		
1835	282		
1836	430		
1837	4,570		
1838	1,069		
1839	1,319	\$25,494,359 00	\$6,210,739 80
1840	804		
1841	418		
1842	614		
1843	387		
1844	421		
1845	447		
1846	364		
1847	250		
1848	155		
1849	102	277,310 26	4,706 24
1850	91	229,583 59	29,067 34
1851	352	131,379 87	48,002 03
1852	437	290,281 18	14,845 97
1853	84	211,193 16	28,112 43
1854	586	667,560 56	351,235 59
1855	918	705,745 68	436,722 17
1856	747	1,271,040 35	517,404 84
1857	520	1,130,979 78	748,532 87
1858	726	2,054,092 11	398,064 00
1859	744	916,492 84	1,246,805 71
1860	760	751,704 86	434,201 32
1861	529	44,279 16	343,348 46
1862	1,072	1,463,229 55	461,488 87
1863	2,051	1,066,939 05	a2,997,769 45
1864	2,604	850,644 34	b7,985,532 81
1865	2,348	2,199,527 35	ca,558,621 42
1866	4,072	d8,066,629 65	ea,577,863 78
1867	3,873	f13,582,619 22	2,630,090 00
1868	2,004	10,970,147 59	644,517 43
1869	2,169	10,087,346 98	719,795 24
1870	1,868	5,367,007 44	477,025 37
1871	2,116	12,604,601 01	1,289,929 00
1872	1,854	8,567,185 11	1,000,422 41
1873	2,715	7,758,168 59	778,252 17
1874	2,986	10,117,653 50	1,113,112 39
1875	2,734	10,160,212 91	621,850 18
1876	2,339	7,001,358 77	868,198 43
1877	1,874	g14,073,031 17	2,052,973 58
1878	2,326	2,340,811 35	364,537 44
1879	2,060	3,755,831 39	608,632 02
1880	2,399	1,566,307 86	448,871 41
1881	2,710	1,366,758 73	875,564 48
1882	2,941	1,625,107 21	486,905 53
1883	2,703	1,947,573 13	1,824,529 02
1884	3,216	1,654,303 86	356,207 30
Total	78,175	172,774,998 16	53,047,115 80

a \$2,665,276.01 of this collection were in prize and confiscation cases.

b \$7,700,412.60 of this collection were in prize and confiscation cases.

c \$9,055,867.41 of this collection were in prize and confiscation cases.

d \$1,416,232.42 of this amount were in internal-revenue cases, since 1867 under control, by law, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

e \$2,440,880.12 of this collection were in prize and confiscation cases.

f \$4,518,806.44 of this amount were in internal-revenue cases, since 1867 under control, by law, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

g \$10,876,600 of this amount involved in six suits against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company\* to recover moneys illegally obtained from the United States.

*Statement of real property in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury acquired in the collection of debts due the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1-84.*

When acquired.	From whom acquired.	Description.	Where situated.
Oct. 30, 1883	M. McElroy.....	Lot 1, block 104, and lot 11, block 120, in the city of Fort Scott	Bourbon County, Kansas.
Jan. 10, 1884	James A. Moody	1,476 acres, being one-third of a league originally granted to James A. Moody.	De Witt County, Texas.
Jan. 10, 1884	James A. Moody	1,326 acres on Little Brushy Creek, being part of a tract originally granted to John Govilli.	De Witt and Lavaca Counties, Texas.
Jan. 10, 1884	James A. Moody	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in block 39; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in block 229; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in block 230; all in the town of Victoria.	Victoria County, Texas.
Jan. 10, 1884	James A. Moody	The undivided one-half of 2,214 acres, being the lower half of the league of land on the west side of the Guadalupe River, originally granted to Leonardo Rodriguez.	Victoria County, Texas.
Jan. 31, 1884	John Justice ....	Land lots 43 and 44, in second district, fourth section, with improvements thereon.	Rabun County, Georgia.
Jan. 31, 1884	W. W. Chapman.	Land lots 75 and 103, in ninth district, first section, with improvements thereon.	Union County, Georgia.
Jan. 31, 1884	S. T. Walden.....	Land lots 744 and 769, in eleventh district, first section, with improvements thereon.	Lumpkin County, Georgia.

*Statement of real property in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury sold under the provisions of section 749, Revised Statutes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.*

When and from whom acquired.	Description.	When and to whom sold.	Amount sold for.
Oct. 23, 1852; Lewis Clemens.	100 acres of land in town of Hyde Park, Lamoille County, Vermont.	Nov. 23, 1883; A. M. Goodrich.	\$100 00
Sept. 17, 1859; John Alexander.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, T. 85 N., R. 10 W., in Benton County, Iowa.	May 14, 1884; James B. Locke.	150 00
Feb. 7, 1867; Cornelius Curtis.	A tract of 401 acres of land in President Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania.	Aug. 15, 1883; I. N. Patterson and A. G. Egbert.	3,308 25
Feb. 7, 1867; Cornelius Curtis.	An island in the Allegheny River, in President Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania.	Aug. 15, 1883; Eli Holeman.	520 00
Feb. 7, 1867; Cornelius Curtis.	A tract of 391 acres of land in Tionesta Township, Forest County, Pennsylvania.	Aug. 15, 1883; I. N. Patterson and A. G. Egbert.	3,147 75
June 17, 1872; R. and L. D. Snay.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 29 and lot 30, in Andre's addition to the city of Saginaw, Mich.	Jan. 5, 1884; L. D. Snay and M. Schmitter.	100 00
Mar. 20, 1879; Parnell Munson.	Lots 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, in Walker's subdivision of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ block 11, and trustees' subdivision of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 31, T. 39, R. 14 E., in Cook County, Illinois.	July 26, 1883; E. F. Runyon.	250 00
Apr. 10, 1882; V. B. Albritton.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 25, T. 6, R. 4 E., in Marshall County, Kentucky.	Feb. 29, 1884; S. S. Tuttle.	456 50
Apr. 10, 1882; V. B. Albritton.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 36, T. 6, R. 4 E., in Marshall County, Kentucky.	Feb. 29, 1884; B. W. Hawkins.	498 00
	Total .....		8,524 50

## REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Statement of real property in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the title to which has been relinquished as stated below.*

When and from whom acquired.	Description.	To whom and by what authority interest of United States relinquished.
Mar. 24, 1858; Philip Barton Key, trustee of Robert Brent, deceased.	One-half of squares 710 and 711; the undivided one-third of the remaining half of squares 710 and 711; all of squares 670, 671, and 672, in the city of Washington, D. C.	Title released to the heirs, &c., of Joseph Pearson, pursuant to act of Congress of August 4, 1862.
May 17, 1869; Robert C. Gorthy.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., in Clinton County, Michigan.	Title released to Robert C. Gorthy, pursuant to act of Congress of January 17, 1883.
May 17, 1869; Calvin E. Green.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T. 6 N., R. 1 W.; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., in Clinton County, Michigan.	Title released to Calvin E. Green, pursuant to act of Congress of January 17, 1883.
Aug. 20, 1880; John G. James.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23; W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24; part of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28; E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, in T. 7 N., R. 6 E., in Effingham County, Illinois.	Redeemed by judgment debtor under provisions of section 18, chapter 77, R. S., Illinois, 1874.

*Statement of real property heretofore reported as belonging to the United States, the title to which has been found on examination to be invalid.*

## ILLINOIS.

When reported acquired.	From whom reported acquired.	Description.	Where situated.
— —, 1823	Bank of Missouri...	345 acres of land on an island in the Mississippi River, about 8 miles north of the city of Saint Louis, Mo.	Madison County.
Apr. 10, 1839	John McFadon ...	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 7 N., R. 4 E. .... SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, T. 9 N., R. 4 W. .... NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T. 15 N., R. 6 E. ....	Fulton County. Henderson County. Bureau County.
Dec. 17, 1844	Joseph Duncan's heirs.	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 3 E.; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, T. 7 N., R. 4 E. NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T. 11 N., R. 1 W.; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T. 10 N., R. 3 W. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, T. 9 N., R. 4 W.; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, T. 9 N., R. 5 W.; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, T. 11 N., R. 4 W.	Fulton County. Warren County. Henderson County.
Oct. 10, 1845	Sureties of J. W. Stephenson.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, T. 35 N., R. 1 E. ....	La Salle County.
Jan. 15, 1846	M. E. Rattan & T. Worthington.	Fractional E. side of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 4 S., R. 5 W.	Pike County.
Jan. 15, 1846	H. Fellows & R. H. Burton.	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, T. 2 S., R. 4 W.; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T. 2 S., R. 4 W.; fractional E. side of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.	Brown County.
Jan. 15, 1846	J. C. Brewer.....	The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T. 6 N., R. 12 W.	Jersey County.
Dec. 30, 1846	O. W. Kellogg....	Blocks 9 and 10 in the village of Buffalo, Fractional part of Sec. 17, T. 23, R. 8 E.	Ogle County.
Nov. 1, 1848	Elizabeth C. Duncan et al.	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, T. 3 N., R. 7 W. ....	Hancock County.
June 4, 1859	Sureties of Edward Moran.	The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 3 W. The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 3 W. The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 3 W. The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 3 W.	Mercer County.
Nov. 15, 1878	Henry Wagner...	Lots 11 and 13, in block 20, in Carpenter's addition to city of Chicago.	Cook County.

## IOWA.

Sept. 17, 1859	John Alexander ..	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14 T. 85 N., R. 10 W.	Benton County.
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*Statement of real property heretofore reported as belonging to the United States, &c.—Cont'd.*

## KENTUCKY.

When reported acquired.	From whom required.	Description.	Where situated.
Oct. 18, 1867	George Jones.....	5 acres of land on the old Litchfield road, about half a mile SE. of Owensborough.	Daviess County.

## MICHIGAN.

Sept. 7, 1858	Oliver M. Hyde...	Lot 78, in section 8, in the city of Detroit.	Wayne County.
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## MISSOURI.

Mar. 5, 1872	Peter W. Bowen..	The undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 36, on NW. cor. of the public square, in the town of Calhoun.	Henry County.
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## NEW JERSEY.

Aug. 23, 1833	Felix Peltier, <i>et ux.</i>	One quarter interest (in common with F. G. Burnham) in 30 acres of land in township of Rahway.	Essex County.
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## NORTH CAROLINA.

July 5, 1882	E. Anderson.....	150 acres of land adjoining the lands of Charles Hays, Martin Marlow, <i>et al.</i>	Wilkes County.
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**EXHIBIT Q.**—*Report of United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas.*

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,  
*Fort Smith, Ark., October 9, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter "W. H.," dated September 24, 1884, relative to a statement of the number of prisoners confined in the United States jail here, the average number usually confined here, together with a description of the rooms used for jail purposes, and what facilities I have for the care of such prisoners.

Before proceeding to make the statement you desire, I beg to say, by way of explaining the delay of answering, that your letter was received just as I was departing to Detroit, Mich., to transport there under sentence of the court, 31 convicts. Now, upon my return I hasten to comply with your desire, and respectfully submit the following statements relative to the United States jail here, and prisoners confined therein, from

the 1st day of January, 1884, to and including the 30th of September, 1884, a period of nine months:

Date.	Number in jail first of month.	Committed during month.	Confined during month.
1884.			
January 1.....	78	17	95
February 1.....	53	61	114
March 1.....	74	66	140
April 1.....	102	41	143
May 1.....	80	68	148
June 1.....	90	30	120
July 1.....	51	64	115
August 1.....	77	66	143
September 1.....	106	41	147
Total during nine months.....		454	
Number in jail January 1.....		78	
Total confined during nine months.....		532	

The total number of days these prisoners remained in jail during this period was 21,599, which being divided by 274, the number of days in that period, gives us a daily average number in confinement of 78.82+.

The cells in which the men and boys are confined are constructed in the basement of the soldiers' old abandoned barracks here (the United States court and the offices of the United States officials being in the same building).

The building is about 60 feet square, outside measurement, and is divided by a partition-wall through the center, making two cells. The basement of the building is made of stone, the walls being 2½ feet thick. Above the basement the building is of brick, the roof being originally covered with slate, but is rapidly getting out of order, needing repairs. The bottoms of the cells are covered with flag-stones, which are about 2½ feet below the surface of the earth; length of cells, 55 feet; breadth, 29 feet; height, about 7 feet. The main doors to the cells are 6 feet 3 inches high by 4 feet wide.

The windows in the front of the cells are 6 feet and 4 inches high by 3 feet and 3 inches wide, those in the rear end of the cells being not quite so large. There are four windows in front and four in the rear of each cell. There is also a small door in the rear of each cell, but they are not used, and hence are kept securely closed. The front doors are secured by two shutters, the one on the inside being of heavy wood, that on the outside being of bar-iron. Inside each cell, and including each front door, is built, of light boards, a small room, out of which a door opens into the cell. These rooms were built as a protection to the front doors and to prevent a rush being made by the inmates upon the turnkeys, &c., and in these rooms the lawyers see and consult with their clients.

I herewith submit a diagram of the jail, which will more fully explain its arrangement, and I respectfully ask that it may be made and taken as a part of this statement. When females are committed I place them in a small brick house formerly used by the military authorities as a guard-house, and its being about 75 yards from the front of the jail necessitates the employment of an additional guard at night during their imprisonment.

There being only two cells of equal size, I am compelled to confine all criminals and those only charged with misdemeanors together in the same cell without regard to age, charge, or physical condition. The

youth of tender years, often charged with only a misdemeanor, is confined for months with the condemned murderer and desperado. Besides this, we have no place to keep the sick and wounded separate from the wild, noisy, and unfeeling crowd around them.

When the weather is not too warm I sometimes have the sick taken to a room in the attic over the court-room, but this requires additional help to take care of them. At the risk of being criticised for not sticking strictly to the subject in hand, I will state that through the philanthropic kindness of the ministers of the Gospel and some of the Christian ladies and gentlemen of this city, we have preaching and Sunday schools in each cell every Sabbath.

The cooking and washing for the jail are done in a little old board house about 75 yards away. The facilities for cooking and the cooking are of course supplied by Mr. Ayres, who subsists the prisoners for me. We have some common pots or kettles with which water is heated in some old fire-places in this house, to do the washing for the jail and prisoners, using coal-oil barrels sawed in two equal parts for washtubs. I have no means of giving the prisoners baths, except to bathe their hands and faces as indicated in the diagram, without allowing them to take a sit-bath in the cell, using a half barrel for the tub.

The urinal tubs, which take the place of the earth closet shown in the diagram at No. 3, with the slop-tubs from the washstands, shown at 4 in the diagram, are removed twice a day, and carried outside the walls of the fort some distance and emptied into pits dug for that purpose.

Situated as the jail is, it is only with the most rigid and vigilant attention to its cleanliness and the free use of disinfectants, principally in the shape of lime, that I have been able to keep up the good health of its inmates. I have often feared that some contagious disease would get into the jail, and if it did it would be impossible to suppress it without taking the prisoners away from it. Some time ago, when the small-pox was raging in the Creek and Cherokee Nations, I for a time withdrew my deputies from the infected districts, from the fear of introducing the disease into jail.

The only place we have for an office for the jailor is a little board shanty near the front of the guard-room. It is only about 9 by 10 feet in size, and is inadequate and unfit for the purpose.

There is no store-room for the jail, and such property as belongs to it and to its inmates I have packed away in the attic of the court-room and in the jailor's office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BOLES,  
*United States Marshal.*

Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General United States,  
Washington, D. C.*



*Ground plan of United States jail at Fort Smith, Arkansas.*

1. Main doors to cells, secured by wood door on the inside of the wall and iron-b door on the outside.
2. Box rooms inside cells, to prevent rush being made upon the front doors, and used for attorney to consult clients.
3. Urinal tubs set in old fire-places with doors, flues to top of building.
4. Sinks for washing face and hands.
5. Old doors, now closed and not in use.
6. Windows, barred with iron both inside and outside the walls.
7. Stoves in cells and guard-rooms.

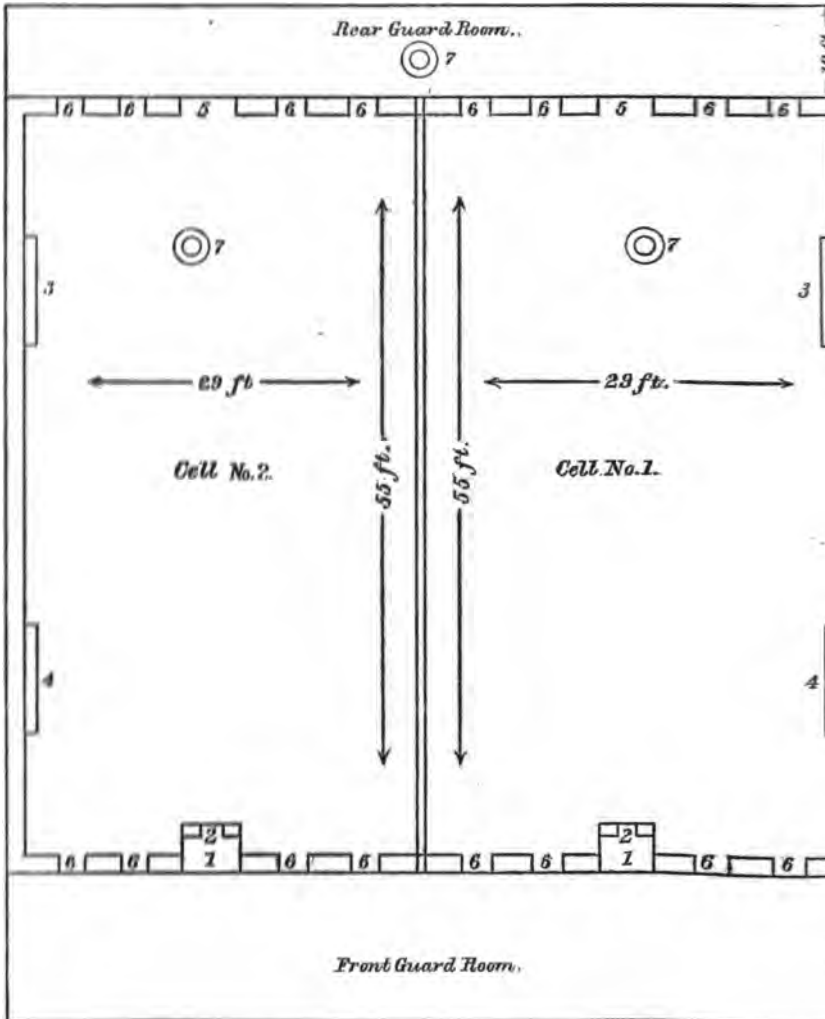


EXHIBIT R.—*Report of the president of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, October 20, 1884.

SIR: I beg herewith, in compliance with law, to submit the fifteenth annual report of the school, being for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

While the year has passed without unusual incident, the school has constantly improved in discipline under the kind and efficient management of the superintendent and matron, the buildings and lands have been improved, and the Board of Trustees feel that the institution is in a better condition for effective service than ever before.

We take pleasure in reporting that no death has occurred among the inmates during the year. At its commencement typhoid fever largely prevailed, but through the skillful care of the attending physician all the boys who had the disease recovered.

As will be seen by the full and interesting report of the superintendent, the number of boys committed during the year was 103, and the number remaining on the 30th June, 1884, was 163, an increase of 23 over the last year. Of the committals much the larger number, viz, 40, were for incorrigibility and 20 were for larceny.

The receipts from the farm and workshop amounted to \$3,662, being an increase of \$350 over last year.

Larger accommodations are greatly needed, not only to enable us to receive all applicants for admission and not be compelled as now to reject many cases, but also to properly classify the present inmates and keep the smaller boys from the contamination of the older and more hardened ones. To accomplish this another family building is needed, and an appropriation for this purpose was asked of the last Congress, but without success. The amount requisite to put up a chapel building (which is also greatly needed) Congress also failed to grant. The Board of Trustees most respectfully and most urgently request that you will renew the application for these much-needed appropriations to the approaching Congress, and emphasize the extreme importance of favorable action. As the enlarged accommodation thus furnished, by giving room for boys who now for the want of it have necessarily to be committed to the District jail and are thus started on a career of crime, will be the means of a great saving of public funds—to look at the matter solely in a pecuniary point of view—we do not see how an intelligent Congress can fail to appreciate the policy, if not the justice, of granting the appropriations asked.

To render the training still more effectual for good, it is very desirable that more workshops should be erected in which the boys can learn different trades in order that, after their release, they may be prepared at once to earn a livelihood; and thus, also, be kept from the temptations of idle street-life and the danger of drifting back into their former evil courses. The Board do not, however, deem it advisable to ask at present for the appropriation requisite for the erection of such shops.

The amount asked from Congress is as follows:

For one family building of brick or stone .....	\$12,000
For a chapel building of stone .....	4,500
For permanent repairs and improvements .....	1,800
For draining and grading school grounds .....	1,000
Total .....	19,300

The amount asked is somewhat in excess of that applied for last year, because of the enhanced price of labor and building material.

To be able to comply with the expressed wish of your Department that minors sentenced by the Federal courts outside the District of Columbia may be sent to this school, an amendment to the act of Congress incorporating the school is necessary, as, at present, committals can be made only by the courts in the District, or by the president of the Board of Trustees. It might be well, therefore, to ask for the needed amendment from the next Congress.

The report of Col. G. A. Shallenberger, the superintendent, and that of the secretary and treasurer of the Board, Mr. S. W. Curriden, as well as the report of Dr. Wells, the attending physician, are here submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. FITCH,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General of the United States.*

### *Report of the superintendent.*

#### REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, October 15, 1884.

##### *To the Board of Trustees :*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit the fifteenth annual report of the condition and wants of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884 :

Whole number of boys received since opening .....	989
Whole number of deaths since opening .....	7

Rate of mortality, less than three-fourths of 1 per cent.

	Years.
Average age of boys received since opening .....	13.4
Age of oldest boy when received .....	19
Age of the youngest boy when received .....	6

Number of boys in institution June 30, 1883 .....	140
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Committed and received during the year:

By the supreme court .....	10
By the police court .....	60
By the United States circuit court .....	6
By the president of Board of Trustees .....	24
Returned to the school .....	3
	103

Total population during the year .....	243
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Received on first commitment .....	97
Received on second commitment .....	6

103

	Years.
Age of oldest boy received during year .....	19
Age of youngest boy received during year .....	8
Average age of boys received during year .....	13.6

Maximum number during the year .....	168
Minimum number during the year .....	133
Average number during the year .....	153

## Number discharged during the year:

By order of the Board of Trustees .....	72
By order of the court .....	4
By order on physician's certificate .....	2
By escape, still absent .....	2
	<hr/> 80

Number remaining June 30, 1884 .....

163

Average age of boys discharged during year, 15 years, 2 months; average time served by discharged boys, 1 year, 8 months; longest time served by any one boy, 6 years; aggregate of time served by six oldest boys, 29 years.

## Nativity of boys received during the year:

American parentage .....	80
Irish parentage .....	12
German parentage .....	6
Italian parentage .....	1
English parentage .....	1
Canadian parentage .....	2
Spanish parentage .....	1
	<hr/> 103

## Total

103

## Parental relations of boys received:

Number having father and mother both living .....	65
Number having lost father by death .....	38
Number having lost mother by death .....	29
Number having lost both parents .....	23
Number having parents living in separation .....	15
Number having stepfathers .....	5
Number having stepmothers .....	7
	<hr/> 103

## Age of boys received during the year:

Number at eight years .....	4
Number at nine years .....	3
Number at ten years .....	5
Number at eleven years .....	7
Number at twelve years .....	15
Number at thirteen years .....	11
Number at fourteen years .....	18
Number at fifteen years .....	22
Number at sixteen years .....	14
Number at seventeen years .....	2
Number at eighteen years .....	1
Number at nineteen years .....	1
	<hr/> 103

## Total

103

## Causes of commitment:

Incorrigibility .....	40
Larceny .....	20
Petit larceny .....	9
Vagrancy .....	15
Altering United States Treasury notes .....	1
Robbing United States mails .....	5
House-breaking .....	8
Malicious trespass .....	1
Disorderly assembly .....	2
Manslaughter .....	1
Assault .....	1
	<hr/> 103

## Total

103

## Religious training of boys before commitment:

Parents attend Baptist church services .....	30
Parents attend Catholic church services .....	19
Parents attend Episcopal church services .....	7

Parents attend Hebrew church services .....	1
Parents attend Methodist church services .....	25
Parents attend Presbyterian church services .....	5
Parents attend Congregational church services .....	2
Parents attend Lutheran church services .....	2
Parents who did not attend any church services .....	12

Total ..... 103

Education of boys when received :	
Number who did not know the alphabet .....	13
Number who knew the alphabet only .....	15
Number who could spell easy words .....	20
Number who could read indifferently .....	40
Number who could read well .....	15

Total ..... 103

Number who could not write .....	48
Number who could write imperfectly .....	20
Number who could write legibly .....	25
Number who could write well .....	10

Total ..... 103

Number who had never studied arithmetic .....	70
Number who had advanced to multiplication .....	15
Number who had advanced to long division .....	12
Number who had advanced to fractions .....	6

Total ..... 103

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The superintendent has received from various sources the sum of \$3,662.81, and has expended the same upon vouchers approved by the committee of finance, as follows :

##### RECEIPTS.

Received from sales of farm produce .....	\$626 92
Received from sales of fruits .....	557 49
Received from chair-shop account .....	2,271 82
Received miscellaneous sources .....	206 58
Total .....	3,662 81

##### EXPENDITURES.

February 1, S. W. Curriden, treasurer .....	\$1,900 67
February 13, S. W. Curriden, services .....	150 00
March 11, Peter Crowe, wages .....	30 00
March 11, William McDevitt, wages .....	12 00
April 1, Peter Crowe, wages .....	30 00
April 1, William McDevitt, wages .....	12 00
April 4, S. W. Curriden, services .....	150 00
April 26, John Dugan, crocks .....	10 00
May 1, Peter Crowe, wages .....	30 00
May 1, William McDevitt, wages .....	12 00
May 1, J. F. Gantt, wages .....	20 00
May 1, John Brown, wages .....	21 00
May 24, R. J. Kennedy, coal .....	139 00
May 24, William McDevitt, wages .....	8 50
June 1, Peter Crowe, wages .....	30 00
June 1, Marianne Suddington, wages .....	3 50
June 1, John Brown, wages .....	24 00
June 6, George Y. Hansell, papering .....	39 70
June 30, S. W. Curriden, services .....	150 00
June 30, E. R. Myers, photographs .....	55 00

June 30, S. W. Curriden, office desk .....	\$72 50
June 30, John McDermott & Son, for carriage.....	300 00
June 30, John A. Erdman, wages .....	5 00
June 30, Johnson Brothers, coal .....	56 00
June 30, Thomas Somerville & Son, boiler, &c .....	282 65
June 30, George M. Barker, lumber .....	118 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,662 02</b>
Balance unexpended June 30, 1884.....	79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,662 81</b>

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, have been made, and forwarded to the honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as follows:

For subsistence and general supplies, including ordinary repairs to building, live-stock, fencing, fertilizers, &c .....	\$25,000
For salaries of officers and employes, including secretary and treasurer of the school .....	11,640

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the receipts from the school and farm will be covered into the treasury of the District of Columbia.

Estimates for new buildings and permanent repairs have also been made and forwarded to the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States, as follows:

For one family building, of brick and stone .....	\$12,000
For one chapel building, of brick and stone.....	4,500
For permanent repairs and improvements.....	1,800
For draining and grading school grounds .....	1,000

<b>Total for permanent buildings and improvements .....</b>	<b>19,300</b>
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The necessity for these improvements has been laid before Congress regularly during the past number of years. One of our present buildings has been too crowded for either health or comfort during all this time. For months together the courts have been compelled to send very young children to the jail, and even to the work-house, because there was no room to receive them here. As may be seen on another page of this report, our number of boys has largely increased over the previous year. With these facts in view, I earnestly request that you again press upon Congress, at its next session, the justice of our claims, and, if possible, secure favorable consideration of the same.

The schools have held regular sessions throughout the year, with the exception of the usual vacation during the warm summer months.

Each family of boys occupies a separate building, which contains dormitories and living accommodations for themselves and the officers in charge. The school sessions are also held in rooms provided for such purpose in the same buildings. The present organization is as follows:

Family A, occupying family building. Officers and teachers in charge, Samuel R. McMorran and Isaac D. Porter. Number of boys in family, 93.

Family B, occupying south wing of main building. Officers and teachers in charge, George O. Atherton and Edward B. Taylor. Number of boys in family, 70.

A comparatively small number of boys, when first admitted to the school, are prepared to enter the highest grade. Many of them possess good natural ability, some of them much above the average, but they have failed to take advantage of their opportunities to attend the public schools, open and free to all. They seem to prefer manual labor, even the commonest drudgery, to mental exertion of any kind, and are never quite at home or entirely happy in the school-room. We cannot

hope to see these boys make rapid progress in their studies. Reasonably enough we may expect to get more than a fair proportion of tardy scholars, as they are often sent to us for no other cause than a willful and persistent neglect of school privileges at home.

On the other hand, we always have a few boys who astonish their teachers and classmates by their rapid progress in study. We might note instances where boys scarcely ten years of age, and who did not know a single letter of the alphabet, have been advanced to the second reader class in a few months. These youthful waifs, vagrants almost from their birth, have never attended school. To them the very novelty of books seems to prove an incentive to study, while their voluntary application secures a steady and rapid advancement. Altogether there is much to encourage the faithful teacher in his daily work.

With few exceptions our discharged boys can all read and write; many of them can recite the multiplication table, while a fair proportion are prepared to enter and maintain a position in the higher grades in the public schools.

The farm products have been largely increased over any former year, and but for the enlarged facilities afforded by our new farm buildings, finished and occupied during the year, the crops could not have been properly sheltered. The root crops have been especially abundant, and the ample cellars provided for their winter keeping have been filled to overflowing.

The orchards and vineyard have yielded more than an average crop. There has been an ample supply of fruits in their season, while a large surplus was disposed of to profit in a distant market.

The various kinds of small fruits planted more than a year ago came into first bearing this season, and will doubtless furnish a large surplus during the coming year.

Of choice garden vegetables and in great variety we have had more than our wants required during the entire season. During the summer months especially our tables are well supplied with this kind of food, taken fresh from the garden every day, and consisting of white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, peas, beans, onions, beets, parsnips, radishes, carrots, rhubarb, cucumbers, celery, asparagus, cymplings, squashes, melons, and, in brief, almost everything that can be raised to profit in our soil and climate.

These, in addition to a generous meat diet, including Potomac herring and shad, fresh in their season, together with wheat bread, butter, cheese, sirup, coffee, tea, milk, &c., each in its proper order of time, have furnished palatable and wholesome food for our entire population during the year.

The same industries have been pursued as during the past year. Chair caning is our largest source of income, and gives suitable employment to all our younger boys for at least one-half of their time.

The older boys assist with the necessary outdoor labor, the farm and vegetable garden claiming most of their working time, at least during the summer months. This is healthful and honorable employment, and it is only the naturally idle or lazy boys who do not prefer it to any kind of manual labor we have to offer them.

No effort is made to enforce an excessive or unreasonable service in any department of the school. Our working hours are not lengthened merely to secure increased moneyed returns, and no working day passes that does not furnish to every boy opportunities for a due proportion of rest and recreation.

During the winter months, and while the school sessions divide equally

the working hours of every day, the long evenings are frequently spent in the school-room, listening to select readings and recitations, in writing home letters, or in the enjoyment of innocent games and amusements.

The boys themselves generally furnish the principal actors in these evening entertainments.

It is through such efforts and by such means that we labor to introduce into our otherwise monotonous every-day life something that may serve to give variety, and help to break up, at stated intervals, under proper restraints, the daily routine required to sustain ordinary discipline. The government of a well-regulated home is accepted as the model, and thus becomes the standard of our highest endeavors in the management of the school.

In addition to the regular work on the farm and in the chair shop, other necessary industries have received due attention.

Our tailoring and shoe departments have had each a force of boys engaged in the manufacture of suitable clothing for their own wear. The work, of course, is done under the immediate instruction of competent persons, who are held responsible for the economical use of materials provided, as well as for the amount and quality of the labor performed.

Under the direct supervision of the laundress, assisted by a number of boys, all the labor of this kind required by the school is satisfactorily performed. During the year a very large number of pieces are washed and ironed every week, in a separate building provided for the purpose, and supplied with the best mechanical appliances.

The cook, also, and the baker, have their special departments to supervise, as they prepare the daily supply of food for all our tables. In this necessary labor they are assisted by a force of boys permanently detailed for the purpose, who sometimes become very proficient in their work, and for whom places of a similar kind are often in waiting on their discharge from the schools.

Religious services have been held regularly every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large school-room in south wing of main building. Ministers from the city and neighborhood, and others gifted in the art of speaking to boys, have generously visited the school upon these occasions to conduct the services. These exercises consist usually of scriptural readings and expositions, of prayer and praise, and are in no sense sectarian in character.

Our Sabbath schools are also held every Sabbath morning in the family school-rooms and are under the immediate direction of the teachers in charge. The International Lesson papers continue to furnish the subjects for this hour of Bible study, while the familiar hymns selected from the recent standard publications are used almost exclusively in our service of song.

The general health of the school has been uniformly good during the last nine months of the year. The months of July, August, and September, however, were marked exceptions, for during this time our hospital was never without a patient. Quite a number of our boys were very sick with typhoid fever, some of them dangerously so, but under skillful medical treatment and careful nursing they all recovered.

Dr. Charles A. Wells, the attending physician, made daily visits to the schools during these months of unusual sickness, and was always prompt to respond to every call made upon him day and night. For special information concerning his department I refer you to his annual report.



The institution has been honored during the year by a number of distinguished visitors, including members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the District Government, and the Department of Justice, to whom your annual reports are made.

Representatives also from other schools and institutions, some of them located in far distant States, have come to see and counsel with reference to possible improvement in the common objects and aims of our peculiar work. It is by the free interchange of thought and opinion, and by honestly comparing our individual experiences, that we must hope for permanent advances in the moral and educational training of those committed to our care and government.

Many of our immediate neighbors and friends of the school, residing in the city and District, have strengthened our efforts by their presence, and have greatly aided us in the good work by their words of encouragement and sympathy.

Changes in our official force are only made for cause, or in the immediate interest of those concerned, and but few have occurred during the year.

Of my associates in the routine of daily duty and the obligations it has imposed, it gives me pleasure to speak in words of praise and commendation. To many of them I am indebted for ready and intelligent service in their special departments.

Finally, and in closing this, my third annual report, to you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, I beg to express my grateful acknowledgments for continued confidence in my willingness to serve you faithfully in your administration of the affairs of the Institution.

Under the Divine ruling our blessings have been many. May our gratitude be sincere.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER,  
*Superintendent.*

REFORM SCHOOL, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

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*Report of the treasurer.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., August 30, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a detailed statement of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

As appears thereby the sum of \$18.86 remains in my hands to the credit of the school.

Very truly,

SAM'L W. CURRIDEN,  
*Treasurer.*

JAMES E. FITCH, Esq.,  
*President Board of Trustees, Reform School, D. C.*

*Statement.*

## RECEIVED.

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$10,936 00
From appropriation for subsistence.....	22,014 00
From appropriation for new barn, &c.....	7,500 00
From superintendent, &c., sale of farm produce, proceeds of work in shops, &c.....	1,900 67
From Department of Justice, support of boys committed by United States courts outside of District of Columbia.....	289 12
From repayment.....	1 00
Total.....	42,640 79

## EXPENDED.

1883.		
July.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll, July.....	\$858 41
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	51 18
	Peter Crowe, wages.....	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages.....	12 00
	Geo. G. Hansell, repairs.....	72 75
Aug.	C. Burlen, miscellaneous.....	732 50
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	7 40
	J. Karr, clocks.....	7 50
	Thos. Somerville & Son, hardware.....	4 90
	J. T. Walker & Son, cement.....	4 00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing.....	30 46
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure.....	29 60
	Eiseman Bros., clothing.....	37 00
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter.....	70 72
	T. B. Hood, medical services.....	10 00
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware.....	8 98
	G. F. Swift & Co., beef.....	187 61
	Washington Gas Light Company, gas.....	31 50
	Chas. A. Wells, medical attendance.....	95 00
	Hume & Cleary, groceries.....	155 86
	Hume & Cleary, hardware.....	4 20
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods.....	134 07
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	205 51
	Geo. N. Holland, lime.....	14 45
	F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	15 25
	John U. O'Meara & Co., balls.....	5 40
	Geo. Watts, tableware.....	6 77
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints.....	9 25
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	224 49
	C. W. Thorn & Co., sundries.....	29 63
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods.....	9 30
	J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous.....	11 60
	J. M. Lauxman, farm implements.....	24 95
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.....	902 48
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	59 27
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire.....	12 00
	Hume, Cleary & Co., miscellaneous.....	6 58
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	174 43
	T. D. Daly, butter.....	32 25
	Geo. M. Oyster, butter.....	39 97
	Great Falls Ice Company, ice.....	6 00
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	186 41
	G. F. Swift & Co., beef.....	167 16
	W. R. Riley, dry goods.....	106 07
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	76 55
	A. Saks & Co., clothing.....	20 00
	H. Adler, agt., dry goods.....	25 23
	Peter Crowe, wages.....	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages.....	12 00
	Thos. Brooks, wages.....	12 66
	Thos. Wilson, wages.....	16 67
	Auerbach & Co., clothing.....	14 33

1883.	
Aug.	Washington Gas Light Company, gas..... \$37 50
	F. P. May & Co., hardware..... 13 40
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware..... 27 70
	Geo. Watts, tableware..... 6 24
	Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous..... 9 15
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure..... 29 60
	Dan'l Hannan, plumbing..... 4 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., miscellaneous..... 4 55
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine..... 25 69
	Chas. A. Wells, medical attendance..... 98 00
	C. F. Senkind, hardware..... 9 50
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods..... 4 80
	T. B. Cross, fencing..... 76 25
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sup't, pay-roll..... 903 83
	Peter Crowe, wages..... 30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages..... 12 00
	Thos. Brooks, wages..... 20 00
	S. W. Curriden, services..... 150 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries..... 182 40
Oct.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries..... 44 60
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services..... 38 00
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire..... 9 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries..... 177 05
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries..... 112 39
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries..... 44 44
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co, butter..... 44 23
	T. D. Daley, butter..... 28 40
	W. M. Galt & Co, flour..... 185 75
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat..... 147 28
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods..... 110 25
	W. R. Riley, dry goods..... 222 73
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods..... 57 46
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods..... 17 92
	Pitkins & Thomas, clothing..... 59 00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing..... 17 50
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas..... 52 50
	F. P. May & Co., hardware..... 23 00
	Geo. Watts, table ware..... 19 79
	Geo. N. Holland, wooden ware..... 7 05
	L. H. Sceneider & Son, hardware..... 11 88
	J. M. Lauxman, horse-shoeing..... 10 55
	Washington Brick Machine Co, manure..... 29 60
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery..... 8 39
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing..... 23 52
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oil and glass..... 36 17
	Great Falls Ice Co., ice..... 14 00
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine..... 31 74
	R. J. Kennedy, coal..... 1, 456 23
	J. S. Killmon, coal..... 378 65
	Johnson Eliot, medical services..... 50 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll..... 906 33
	Peter Crowe, wages..... 30 00
	W. McDevitt, wages..... 12 00
	Thos. Brooks, wages..... 15 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries..... 53 31
Nov.	Browning & Middleton, groceries..... 142 36
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries..... 104 59
	T. D. Daley, butter..... 32 45
	G. M. Oyster, butter..... 67 80
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour..... 228 20
	G. F. Swift & Co., beef..... 132 16
	W. R. Riley, dry goods..... 171 77
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods..... 25 52
	A. Saks & Co., clothing..... 25 50
	C. H. Garden & Co., hats..... 118 49
	Robt. Cohen, shoes..... 29 70
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas..... 75 00
	J. M. Lauxman, horse-shoeing..... 15 85
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware..... 3 55
	W. B. Williams, furniture..... 245 74

1883.		
Nov.	Jno. A. Baker, seed.....	\$5 00
	K. Kneessi, harness.....	19 25
	Washington Brick Machine Co., manure.....	29 60
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing.....	35 50
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oils.....	6 60
	Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	9 00
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine.....	23 93
	C. W. Thorn, miscellaneous.....	7 09
	Edwd. Fick & Co., oysters.....	13 20
	J. B. Olcott, hack-hire.....	10 00
	The National Republican, advertising.....	11 00
	The Washington Post, advertising.....	7 50
	H. W. McNeal, bookbinding.....	21 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll.....	903 85
	Peter Crowe, wages.....	30 00
	Thos. Brooks, wages.....	15 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages.....	12 00
	Andrew Lynch, repairing.....	19 25
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	45 38
Dec.	B. P. Murray, entertainment.....	10 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	140 07
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	158 78
	G. M. Oyster & Co., groceries.....	90 09
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	200 40
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat.....	179 25
	Hume, Cleary & Co., meat.....	41 51
	Browning & Middleton, meat.....	52 13
	Edward Fick & Co., meat.....	14 58
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	28 98
	A. Saks & Co., clothing.....	23 68
	Robt. Cohen, shoes.....	78 00
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware.....	16 52
	Geo. Watts, table ware.....	8 12
	Lansburg & Bro., furniture.....	42 00
	Washington Brick Machine Co., manure.....	29 20
	National Republican Co., stationery.....	15 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	44 00
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing.....	6 28
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting.....	5 55
	Tschiffley & Evans, medicine.....	13 38
	Carl Mueller & Son, miscellaneous.....	7 53
	Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	10 00
	J. B. Olcott, hack-hire.....	9 00
	R. J. Kennedy, coal.....	99 75
1884.		
Jan.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.....	906 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	44 31
	M. W. Beveridge & Co., table ware.....	6 21
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	103 27
	Hume, Cleary & Co., meat.....	47 44
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	82 49
	Browning & Middleton, meat.....	59 87
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter.....	93 06
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	245 15
	H. B. Kirkwood, meat.....	15 60
	Edward Fick, meat.....	4 80
	G. W. Swift & Co., meat.....	154 51
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	17 39
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods.....	4 80
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	118 76
	Robt. Cohen, leather.....	50 85
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas.....	103 20
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas.....	69 30
	Johnson Bros., coal.....	21 00
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	15 89
	L. H. Schneider & Son, fencing.....	8 59
	W. B. Williams, furniture.....	214 89
	C. F. Senkind, farm implements.....	13 50
	John A. Baker, farm implements.....	15 75
	J. M. Lauxman, farm implements.....	11 30

1884.

Jan.	K. Kneessi, harness.....	\$16 00
	H. A. Willard, president, manure.....	152 88
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure.....	28 80
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	9 37
	C. W. Brown, stationery.....	7 00
	Thomas P. Moore, stationery.....	2 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., plumbing, &c.....	17 40
	Simpson & Guy, plumbing, &c.....	42 75
	Tschiffley & Evans, medicines.....	5 75
	D. Baen Street, medical services.....	12 00
	C. A. Wells, medical services.....	56 00
	A. S. Johnson, miscellaneous.....	4 90
	W. E. Wood & Co., miscellaneous.....	13 00
	Pettit & Dripps, miscellaneous.....	3 40
	H. Adler, agent, miscellaneous.....	4 70
	Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous.....	4 55
	Great Falls Ice Co., miscellaneous.....	8 00
	C. Denekas, miscellaneous.....	20 50
	J. N. Lauxman, miscellaneous.....	6 65
	Carl Mueller & Son, miscellaneous.....	27 90
	C. W. Thorne & Co., miscellaneous.....	15 26
	J. B. Olcott, hack-hire.....	12 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.....	906 33
	Peter Crowe, wages.....	30 00
	W. McDevitt, wages.....	12 00
Feb.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	38 93
	C. W. Brown, miscellaneous.....	46 70
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	158 92
	Browning & Middleton, miscellaneous.....	239 33
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., miscellaneous.....	74 00
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	232 48
	Hume, Cleary & Co., meat.....	41 31
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat.....	156 38
	H. B. Kirkwood, meat.....	5 40
	W. R. Riley, dry goods.....	131 60
	A. Saks & Co., dry goods.....	46 15
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	4 10
	C. W. Thorne & Co., dry goods.....	28 81
	W. L. King & Bro., leather.....	19 20
	Edwards & Castle, leather.....	88 65
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas.....	90 00
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	16 95
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware.....	8 70
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	21 18
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint.....	16 06
	Pennsylvania Construction Co., miscellaneous.....	352 50
	Washington Brick Machine Co., miscellaneous.....	13 25
	Paul Hiser & Son, miscellaneous.....	5 00
	Jos. J. Walton, miscellaneous.....	27 96
	J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous.....	15 00
	Auerbeck & Co., miscellaneous.....	26 50
	J. D. Free, jr., stationery.....	17 84
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	16 75
	Thos. Brooks, wages.....	15 00
	Peter Crowe, wages.....	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages.....	12 00
	Notley Anderson, fencing.....	185 50
	T. B. Cross, jr., fencing.....	90 81
	Notley Anderson, miscellaneous.....	42 95
	Norris Tasker & Co., miscellaneous.....	45 40
Mar.	G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.....	881 33
	G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.....	42 80
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries, &c.....	160 35
	Browning & Middleton, groceries, &c.....	175 94
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter, &c.....	72 20
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	211 95
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat.....	178 52
	Horace B. Kirkwood, oysters.....	9 00
	W. R. Riley, dry goods.....	69 94
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	24 36

1884.		
Mar.	H. Adler, agent, dry goods .....	\$19 28
	B. Robinson & Co., clothing .....	6 00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing .....	14 00
	Rob't Cohen, shoes .....	50 80
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas .....	64 80
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware .....	14 60
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware .....	5 50
	Geo. Watts, tableware .....	15 75
	Jno. A. Baker, farm implements .....	9 62
	Washington Brick Machine Co., manure .....	57 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Co, stationery .....	4 94
	Gibson Bros., stationery .....	10 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oils, &c .....	5 22
	Tschiffley & Evans, medicine .....	23 54
	E. N. Gray & Co., miscellaneous .....	38 01
	J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous .....	8 55
	Geo. N. Holland, lime .....	4 20
	J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous .....	6 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll .....	893 01
	Wesley Henson, miscellaneous .....	13 33
	Apr.	G. A. Shallenberger, miscellaneous .....
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries .....		216 11
Browning & Middleton, groceries .....		197 37
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter .....		99 70
W. M. Galt & Co., flour .....		234 93
G. F. Swift & Co., beef .....		193 11
Horace B. Kirkwood, oysters .....		15 53
W. R. Riley, dry goods .....		67 67
H. Adler, agent, dry goods .....		17 86
A. Saks & Co., clothing .....		12 32
A. M. Baer, caps .....		16 00
Rob't Cohen, shoes .....		39 00
Washington Gas Light Co., gas .....		65 70
Johnson Bros., coal .....		15 00
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware .....		21 00
Geo. Watts, tableware .....		8 90
J. M. Lauxman, farm implements .....		5 40
Washington Brick Machine Co., manure .....		30 00
Wm. Ballantyne & Co., books .....		39 67
J. D. Free, jr., stationery .....		7 18
Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting .....		16 30
Tschiffley & Evans, medicine .....		12 05
Chas. A. Wells, M. D., medical attendance .....		48 00
Lewis Barr, agent, miscellaneous .....		5 56
Cornelius Moran, stock .....		200 00
J. B. Olcott, hack hire .....	6 00	
May.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll .....	906 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, miscellaneous .....	42 10
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries .....	159 56
	Browning & Middleton, groceries .....	167 07
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries .....	76 20
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour .....	239 38
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat .....	199 10
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods .....	12 52
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods .....	35 58
	A. Saks & Co., dry goods .....	39 50
	A. M. Baer, dry goods .....	10 00
	Robert Cohen, leather .....	38 30
	Washington Gas Light Co., gas .....	31 80
	Johnson Bros., coal .....	29 00
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware .....	8 23
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware .....	20 67
	Peter Henderson & Co., seeds .....	51 36
	John A. Baker, seeds .....	57 56
	Bex & Hennsch, farm implements .....	40 00
	K. Kneessi, harness and repairs .....	15 83
	Washington Brick Machine Co., fertilizers .....	30 00
	Dan'l Hannan, plumbing .....	43 60
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint .....	15 00
	Tschiffley & Evans, medicine .....	17 60

1884.  
May.

J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous	\$4 20
C. W. Brown, miscellaneous	22 75
Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous	7 00
Thos. W. Smith, miscellaneous	7 00
Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll	863 83
Geo. A. Shallenberger, miscellaneous	26 00
E. R. Merry, stock	200 00
Wash. B. Williams, furniture	97 37
Wash. B. Williams, miscellaneous	34 00
Browning & Middleton, groceries	133 32
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	205 80
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries	92 07
W. M. Galt & Co., flour	368 19
G. F. Swift & Co., meat	285 52
H. Adler, agent, dry goods	17 54
Auerbach & Co., dry goods	5 00
Eiseman Bros., dry goods	23 25
Robt. Cohen, leather	36 80
Edwards & Castle, leather	90 15
Washington Gas Light Co., gas	31 35
Geo. Watts & Son, hardware	5 33
M. W. Beveridge, tableware	32 35
Frank P. May & Co., tableware	21 32
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	30 63
Jno. A. Baker, seeds	19 30
K. Kneessi, harness	7 25
Washington Brick Machine Co., fertilizer	30 80
J. D. Free, jr., stationery	14 30
Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting	6 75
Dan'l Hannan, plumbing	66 75
Tschiffley & Evans, medicine	5 95
J. B. Olcott, hack hire	30 00
J. B. Slack, stock	41 00
Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry-goods	21 45
June. G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll	866 33
C. H. Garden & Co., dry-goods	23 04
G. A. Shallenberger, sundries	41 61
C. Denekas, groceries	20 24
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	185 38
Browning & Middleton, groceries	186 50
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries	88 52
Thos. C. Jenkins, groceries	12 00
W. H. Tenney, flour	133 75
W. M. Galt & Co., flour	233 77
G. F. Swift & Co., beef	193 80
Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry-goods	107 45
W. R. Riley, dry-goods	54 89
A. Saks & Co., dry-goods	10 00
Eiseman Bros., dry-goods	5 50
H. Adler, agent, dry-goods	15 59
Robert Cohen, leather	54 05
W. L. King & Bro., leather	14 48
Washington Gas Light Company, gas	22 05
Johnson Bros., coal	43 50
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	11 72
F. P. May & Co., hardware	34 05
Geo. Watts & Son, hardware	8 52
M. W. Beveridge, hardware	68 13
Bex & Hennsch, farm implements	43 85
J. M. Lauxman, farm implements	5 50
G. T. Dunlop, farm implements	2 50
Browning & Middleton, seeds	9 00
Jno. A. Baker, seeds	116 15
K. Kneessi, harness and repairs	84 00
Washington Brick Machine Company, fertilizer	29 60
J. D. Free, jr., stationery	51 03
E. Morrison, stationery	10 65
C. W. Brown, stationery	8 75
Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	8 07
Dan'l Hannan, plumbing	47 91

1884.		
June.	Robert Leitch & Son, plumbing .....	\$56 50
	Samuel S. Shedd, plumbing .....	26 80
	Simpson & Guy, plumbing .....	28 65
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing .....	2 60
	E. N. Gray & Co., plumbing .....	4 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting .....	50 79
	Chas. A. Wells, medical attendance .....	56 00
	Thos. S. Casper, stock .....	60 00
	Willett & Libbey, fencing .....	49 00
	Notley Anderson, fencing .....	52 16
	T. B. Cross, fencing .....	32 37
	C. W. Thorn & Co., miscellaneous .....	47 09
	W. B. Williams, miscellaneous .....	185 64
	J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous .....	24 00
	Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous .....	8 75
	The Commissioners, D. C., miscellaneous .....	40 00
	D. Baen Street, M. D., miscellaneous .....	9 00
	Columbia Railroad Company, miscellaneous .....	156 52
	Tschiffley & Evans, miscellaneous .....	3 94
	E. B. Taylor, salary .....	31 25
	S. E. Decker, salary .....	30 00
	Peter Crowe, salary .....	30 00
	Isaiah Dean, salary .....	13 50
	Michael Hassett, salary .....	13 50
	Marianna Sadington, salary .....	12 00
	John Brown, salary .....	23 00
	Total .....	42, 621 93

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount received .....	42, 640 79
Amount disbursed .....	42, 620 93
Balance on hand .....	18 86

EXHIBIT S.—*Report of the warden of the jail.*

WARDEN'S OFFICE,  
UNITED STATES JAIL,  
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of the jail in the District of Columbia for the year which ended October 31, 1884.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. CROCKER,  
Warden.

HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,  
Attorney-General United States.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, JAIL,  
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1884.

SIR: The warden of the jail in the District of Columbia respectfully submits the following report for the year ended October 31, 1884:

It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding an unusual number of murders have recently occurred in this District and impressed the public mind with serious apprehensions, the increase in the number of convictions for crime, as shown by the jail records, is hardly perceptible, and bears but little proportion to the apparent increase of the population.



During the year there were tried, convicted, and sentenced by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding criminal terms, to serve a term in the Erie County penitentiary, at Buffalo, N. Y., 10 males; to the State prison at Concord, N. H., 18 males; and to the Albany County penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y., 39 males and 5 females; a total number of 72 convicts, of whom 24 were white males, 43 were colored males, and 5 were colored females. During the preceding year the number so tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary was 91. During the year there were also tried, convicted, and sentenced by the courts of the District to serve a term in jail for various crimes and misdemeanors, 943, of whom 792 were males and 151 were females. During the preceding year the numbers so tried, convicted, and sentenced to jail was 851, of whom 701 were males and 150 were females. Also during the year just closed, 65 boys, of the number of those committed to jail, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Reform School in the District of Columbia. During the preceding year the number of boys so tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Reform School was 81.

During the year just closed the daily average number of prisoners in jail was 171. During the preceding year the daily average number was 178. The total number in jail during the year just closed was 1,969. During the preceding year the total number in jail was 1,898. Of those in jail during the year just closed 490 were white males, 1,190 were colored males, 16 were white females, and 273 were colored females. Of this number 120 males and 29 females were in jail at the beginning of the year; 1,560 males and 260 females were committed during the year. The total number above mentioned are accounted for as follows: There were pardoned by the President of the United States 3 white males, 3 colored males, and 1 colored female, and by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia 1 colored male. There were transferred to the Government Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia 3 white males; transported to the penitentiaries and prison heretofore mentioned 67 males and 5 females; transferred to the Reform School 65 males. Thirteen hundred and seventy-seven males and 255 females were discharged by due course of law and there remained in jail at the close of the year 190, viz: 61 white males, 100 colored males, 1 white female, and 28 colored females.

In obedience to duty, I transported to the penitentiaries and prison above mentioned the 72 convicts sentenced to those institutions respectively. The actual cost of transporting such convicts was \$1,484.10, of which sum \$679.52, being the railroad fare for the convicts from Washington, D. C., to the prison at Concord, N. H., and to the Albany County penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., was refunded to the warden by the superintendents of those institutions and duly accounted for by him to the Government. The warden also transferred from the jail to the Reform School hereinbefore mentioned, without any extra cost to the Government, 65 boys, 30 of whom were white and 35 colored.

Attention is again directed to the slate roof over the central part of the main building. This part of the roof never was water-proof, and, besides, two or three years after the building was completed, during a severe gale and storm in the winter, a heavy body of ice and snow, which had accumulated on the cupola, or lantern, as it is called, over the center of the building, broke loose from its lodgments and fell with a heavy crash on the roof, and damaged it to such an extent that it has since leaked very badly during storms, thereby flooding the rotunda or central apartment to an extent that causes great annoyance and in a measure interrupts the business of the institution for the time; but the more serious

results to be apprehended, if this condition of the roof should not be remedied very soon, are that the roof boards and timber supports will decay and cause the necessity of constructing an entire new roof over the part mentioned at a much greater cost than will be required to repair the present roof. The valley gutters around the eaves of the building are also in bad condition, and fail to answer the purposes for which they were constructed by reason of the damaged and broken condition of the copper lining to the same. On this account a portion of the water accumulating in the gutters from time to time, instead of being carried off, leaks down into the walls of the building and saturates them in several places, and unless remedied will eventually seriously damage and weaken the walls of the building, especially at the angles, where the leakage is greatest.

These matters were referred to in the last annual report of the warden, with a statement that the needed repairs, including the repairing of the cold air duct or turret on the north wing of the building, would require an expenditure of about \$1,500. As no appropriation has been made for the purpose the repairs have not been made, and the necessity for them still exists. All other necessary repairs which were of minor consideration have been made from time to time as required, and the building and fixtures, with the exceptions above mentioned, are in good condition. The expenditures for repairs on the building, steam heating apparatus, laundry fixtures, and sewers were \$449.92, and for paints, painting, and glazing \$183.33.

The salaries of deputy warden, physician, engineer, guards, clerk, carpenter, assistant messenger, and cooks were \$27,359.18. There was expended for the use of the jail the several sums and for the purposes mentioned below as follows:

Subsistence .....	\$10,381 67
Fuel .....	3,283 82
Beds, bedding, and clothing .....	2,152 04
Gas and lights .....	595 10
Medicines, medical stores, and delicacies for the sick .....	419 60
Ice .....	207 47
Disinfectants, soap, sal-soda, lime, whitewash-brushes, and scrub-brushes .....	611 74
Stationery, blank books, and advertising .....	102 40
Keeping horse, cow, and repairs of harness and wagon .....	160 68
Furniture, including kitchen furniture, dishes, and utensils, cell furniture, and hard and tin ware, working and mechanical tools .....	753 50

The officers of the institution have performed their duties meritoriously. The prisoners committed to their charge have been humanely treated, and well supplied with good, nutritious food. A thorough system of sanitary measures has been adhered to. A good condition of health has been secured, and no death has occurred among the inmates during the year. Notwithstanding there has been an unusual number of very desperate characters in keeping, excellent discipline has been maintained and no serious disturbance has occurred. The sick have been carefully attended and faithfully treated by Alexander McWilliams, M. D., the jail physician, whose report, hereto annexed, treats more specially of sanitary matters, the treatment of the sick, their diseases, &c., and therefore reference to it is hereby respectfully made.

Religious meetings have been regularly and gratuitously held at the jail on Sundays, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and the Colored Christian Association of the District. A commendable degree of interest has been manifested in these meetings by the prisoners, some of whom it is believed have been induced to reform and become honest and industrious citizens. The

ladies and gentlemen who have conducted the meetings have been earnest and faithful in the work, and are entitled to the gratitude of all good citizens who desire the reformation of the abandoned and criminal classes.

The small-pox hospital of the District is located on the jail grounds, but is in charge of the District authorities. It is within a few hundred feet of the jail building, and from time to time, by its close proximity and the presence of the small-pox therein, causes much anxiety and serious apprehensions on the part of the inmates of the jail by the danger of transmitting to them that dreaded disease. On two or three occasions the disease has heretofore been communicated from the hospital to jail inmates, producing several cases of the disease, three of which were fatal, besides causing general alarm and interrupting the proceedings of the courts. It is believed that the District authorities would gladly remove the hospital to a more appropriate place if they were provided with means for the purpose. It is to be hoped that an appropriation to secure the desired object may be obtained at an early day.

Those who were committed to jail during the year were charged with crimes classified as follows, viz:

Offenses charged.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Murder	5	10		1	16
Manslaughter		2			2
Assault intent to kill	10	34		1	45
Arson		2			2
Rape	1	13			14
Attempt to commit rape	1				1
Robbery	2	8			10
Housebreaking	30	54		2	86
Burglary		4			4
Grand larceny	33	32	2	21	88
Forgery	7	6			13
False pretense	5	1		1	7
Perjury		3			3
Receiving stolen goods	3	13	1		17
Larceny from person	10	12			22
Embezzlement	1	2			3
Petit larceny	128	357	6	125	616
Attempt to pick pocket	2	1			3
Violating postal laws	2				2
Making false claim	1				1
Bigamy	2	2			4
Resisting Metropolitan police officers	3	2			5
Keeping gambling-house	3	5			8
Policy business	1	12			13
Assault and battery	86	334	3	57	480
Assault	19	80		16	115
Affray	9	24		9	42
Sodomy		5			5
Trespass	3	8			11
Keeping bawdy-house	1	1		5	7
Keeping disorderly house		1		1	2
Disorderly assembly	1				1
Robbing graves	3	6			9
Mayhem		1			1
Threats of violence	25	17	1	1	44
Refusing to do seamen's duty	4				4
Disorderly				1	1
Bench warrant	33	20		1	54
Contempt of court		5		3	8
Incorrigibility	4	16			20
Vagrancy	10	6			16
Keeping vicious dog	1				1
Failing to pay dog tax		4			4
Cruelty to animals	1				1
Immoral practices				1	1
United States witnesses	2	5		1	8

Of the number of those who were committed to jail as above stated, 72 were tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison and penitentiaries hereinbefore mentioned for crimes which are classified as follows:

Crimes.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Murder .....		1			1
Assault intent to kill .....	1	1			2
Arson .....	1				1
Robbery .....	2	1			3
Housebreaking .....	2	21			23
Grand larceny .....	7	3		3	13
Receiving stolen goods .....		1			1
Burglary and larceny .....	1				1
Larceny from person .....		4			4
False pretense .....	4	1			5
Second offense petit larceny .....	1	7		2	10
Forgery .....	2				2
Attempt to commit rape .....		1			1
Horse-stealing .....	2				2
Resisting Metropolitan police officer .....		1			1
Mayhem .....		1			1
Violating postal laws .....	1				1

As before stated, 65 boys, who were of those committed to jail, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Reform School. Their crimes and offenses are classified as follows, viz:

Crimes.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Manslaughter .....		1	1
Forgery .....	1	1	1
Arson .....		1	1
Housebreaking .....	2	5	7
Petit larceny .....	10	11	21
Sodomy .....		1	1
Assault .....		1	1
Incorrigibility .....	7	9	16
Vagrancy .....	10	5	15
Disorderly assembly .....	1		1

Also, of those committed as before stated, 943 were sentenced to serve terms in jail for crimes and offenses which are classified as follows, viz:

Crimes.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Manslaughter .....		1			1
Housebreaking .....	1	5		1	7
Embezzlement .....	3	2			5
False pretense .....	3				3
Receiving stolen goods .....	1	2	1		4
Petit larceny .....	68	210	3	72	353
Larceny from person .....		1			1
Violating pension laws .....	1				1
Violating postal laws .....	1				1
Policy business .....		1			1
Keeping gambling-house .....	3	6			9
Assaulting Metropolitan police officer .....	4	1			5
Assault and battery .....	64	315	2	52	433
Affray .....	10	18		7	35
Threats of violence .....	21	9	1	1	32
Attempt to pick pocket .....	1				1
Attempt to commit larceny .....		2			2
Sodomy .....		2			2
Trespass .....	3	6			9
Assault .....	3	7		1	11
Robbing graves .....	1	2			3
Keeping bawdy-house .....	1	3		4	8
Immoral practices .....				1	1
Contempt of court .....		5		3	8
Keeping vicious dog .....	1				1
Disorderly conduct .....				2	2
Failing to pay dog-tax .....		4			4

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CROCKER,  
Warden.

Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,  
Attorney-General United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1884.*

DEAR SIR: I regret to state that during the latter part of the summer and fall we have had an unusual amount of sickness to contend with at the jail. Fever of intermittent and remittent form has been very prevalent, also dysentery and protracted cases of diarrhœa, some of a most obstinate character. But up to the present time we have, fortunately, had no deaths to record. The nursing and general care of the sick, considering our limited facilities, have been admirably conducted, and the suitable diet of the best kind furnished in abundance. Fewer cases of mania from drinking have been reported this year than usual, and not a single case of opium habit has been brought to my notice. Two of the prisoners during the past year became insane, and by order of the Attorney-General were sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane for treatment. The female department, considering the bad construction of its cells, has been comparatively free from the prevailing forms of disease that have visited the main body of the prison. The many cases reporting are the result of the depraved mode of life before entering the prison. Many leave only to return in a much worse condition. The cleanliness and care of the prisoners are all that can be desired. The food is well cooked, of the best quality, in abundance, varied, and daily inspected by the medical officer. I have again to thank you for your uniform courtesy, kindness, and the assistance which I have always received.

Most truly, yours,

A. McWILLIAMS,  
*Physician United States Jail.*

General JOHN S. CROCKER,  
*Warden United States Jail.*

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EXHIBIT T.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,  
*Salt Lake City, November 13, 1884.*

SIR: Replying to your letters of September 24 and October 7, I have the honor to state that there are now confined in the Utah penitentiary 99 prisoners, some few of whom are waiting trial, and many are under sentence to long terms of imprisonment.

In the month of April, 1882, when I took charge of the penitentiary, I found the average number of prisoners to be from 45 to 50; the monthly average now is about 100. I can see no reason why the increase for the next two years shall not be as great, if not greater, than that of the two last past. This will certainly be the case if offenders against the United States laws here are brought to justice, as there now seems a reasonable prospect.

The penitentiary is built on a Government reservation about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast from this city, in a dry, healthy place, with a plenty of pure well and creek water. The wall is 22 feet high and 4 feet thick, of adobe or mud brick, which is so soft that a man with a carving-knife, if left to himself, could work his way through in a very short time. This wall incloses 1 acre of ground. Inside this inclosure there is a building 50 by 20 feet, built of lumber, and used as a sleeping-room for the prisoners. We have now about as many bunks, three high and two men in each, as can be arranged for.

With this great number of men in so small a space the air is necessarily bad, and, in my judgment, will, in the course of time, seriously affect the health of the prisoners.

There is a frame building used for a dining or living room. The dimensions I have not at hand. With the late extension authorized by the Department, it is now quite comfortable. There is one cell for solitary confinement, also built of wood.

With this description it can be readily seen that it is the vigilance of the guards alone that keeps our prisoners.

Regarding the necessity for a new penitentiary, I have to say that the present one is inadequate and insecure in every particular. With an increase for the two next ensuing years in the ratio of the last two, it will be, with our present accommodations, impossible to keep them.

Building rock can be had in the cañon near by, the labor can be done by the prisoners, and sufficient land inclosed to make room for workshops, which in the future might greatly reduce the cost of support of prisoners, &c.

As to the probable cost of a new penitentiary suitable for the wants of this Territory, in the absence of any plans, &c., I am unable to give any definite figures. I have talked with builders, stone-masons, &c., who, of course, are not familiar with the necessities for the interior; they make estimates of from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

I have to beg indulgence for delay in replying to your letters in this matter, which has been caused by the great amount of United States business in the court requiring my personal attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. IRELAND,

*United States Marshal and Warden.*

Hon. B. H. BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*

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#### EXHIBIT U.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Helena, September 25, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following estimate for completing the United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge, and I would most respectfully request that you present the same in your annual estimates to Congress:

For completing entire building according to original plans, including walls and outbuildings, \$80,000. This estimate has been carefully compiled by the best and most experienced architects and builders in the Territory, whom I sent to Deer Lodge to make an examination according to the original plans and specifications. Much of the brick-work in the present wing is in bad condition, forbidding the erection of a third tier of cells, as originally proposed.

The Department has been thoroughly advised, from time to time, of the necessity for increased accommodations, which grows even more and more imperative every day.

Very respectfully,

JNO. SCHUYLER CROSBY,  
*Governor of Montana.*

Hon. B. H. BREWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,  
DISTRICT OF MONTANA,  
*Helena, Mont., October 2, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo (W. H.). The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the improvement of the United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge is expended under the superintendence of Governor Crosby. Upon applying to him for the information desired, he advised me that he had forwarded estimates to you.

There are now confined in the penitentiary 116 convicts. Of these 56 are confined in the twenty-eight cells in the stone wing. The remainder are crowded into insecure and unwholesome log buildings within the yard. During the fall terms of court, now in progress, there will be not less than 30 additional prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary. It will be practically impossible to receive them. While I am not advised how the recent appropriation of \$15,000 is to be expended, it is scarcely possible that it will complete any part of the building "in accordance with the original plans" so as to afford additional accommodations. For the amount necessary for that purpose you are respectfully referred to the estimates forwarded by Governor Crosby, of which mention has been made above.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. C. BOTKIN,  
*United States Marshal.*

Hon. S. F. PHILLIPS,  
*Acting Attorney-General.*

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EXHIBIT V.—*Letter of the First Comptroller.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1882.*

SIR: The adjustment of emolument accounts of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals would be facilitated if they could be settled by fiscal years, as other accounts are settled. It is therefore respectfully suggested that you will please recommend to Congress, at its next session, that section 843 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the word "calendar" and inserting in its place the word "fiscal."

Very respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE,  
*Comptroller.*

Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BEWSTER,  
*Attorney-General.*

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EXHIBIT W.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS,  
*Washington, November 14, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein my second report as counsel on behalf of the United States before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

As stated in my former report, the total number of claims filed within six months from the organization of the court, that is to say, at or before 12 m. of the 14th day of January, 1883, is as follows:

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Class I.....	1,591	\$10,520,503 01
Class II.....	4,160	17,541,493 89
Total.....	5,751	28,061,996 90

The cases tried, dismissed on demurrer, or otherwise finally disposed of, up to July 23, 1884, are, of—

	Number of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
Class I.....	891	\$7,083,250 96	\$1,890,179 54
Class II.....	1,118	4,469,854 71	3,505,697 61

To be disposed of on July 23, 1884, cases as follows, of—

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Class I.....	700	\$3,437,252 05
Class II.....	3,042	13,071,639 18
Total.....	3,742	16,508,891 23

Of the cases of the first class tried and disposed of, there have been duly certified and reported to the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An act to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1884, the following:

Judgments in cases for claimants.....	642
Judgments in cases for United States.....	197
Amounting, for principal, to.....	\$1,844,477 81
Amounting, for interest, to.....	1,023,854 26
Total.....	2,868,332 07

In a number of the cases so reported there were two or more claimants with distinct interests, in whose behalf separate judgments were entered, thus increasing the total number of judgments reported to 1,191, all included, however, in the amounts of principal and interest above given.

Since the 23d of July last, the court, when in session, has given precedence to cases of the first class, and has urged them to final adjudication with all possible dispatch. The cases tried and dismissed since the assembling after the summer vacation are, of—

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Class I.....	178	\$791,699 45
Class II.....	3	12,388 00
Total.....	181	804,087 45



Thirty cases of Class I and 3 cases of Class II of the above were dismissed, the amount claimed therein being \$480,615.88; and 142 cases of Class I in which judgments have been entered, showing the following results: 172 cases of Class I finally disposed of by judgments and dismissed, in which \$55,403.20 only were allowed, although \$603,526.95 were claimed.

There still remain unacted upon—

	Number of claims.	Amount of claim.
Class I .....	522	\$2, 645, 552 60
Class II .....	3, 039	13, 059, 251 18
Total .....	3, 561	15, 704, 803 78

All of which will be brought to trial without delay. It is believed that many of them will be dismissed under demurrer or for want of due prosecution

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

*Counsel on behalf of the United States.*

Hon. BENJ. H. BREWSTER,

*Attorney-General of the United States.*

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